

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 222

PRICE TWO CENTS

## BOSTON ART MUSEUM TO GET GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT OF JOHN ELD

Famous Full Length Painting Purchased for Local Collection According to a London Cable Received

### COST WAS HIGH

Noted Art Work Was Purchased at Christy Sale in May by Knoedler & Co. at an Auction Price of \$21,000

Gainsborough's famous full length portrait of John Eld has been purchased for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, according to word received in Boston today from London.

No direct information of the purchase has been received at the offices of the museum beyond the cabled newspaper report. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum, and Jean Guiffrey, curator of paintings, have been touring the foreign galleries, and taking in all the sales with the object of adding valuable works to the museum collection.

It is presumed that they made the purchase, paying somewhat more than the sellers, Messrs. Knoedler & Co., paid for the work at Christy's sale last May when the work was auctioned at \$21,000.

The sale was held at Staffsordshire infirmary, of which John Eld was one of the founders. The portrait has remained on the walls of the institution practically ever since it was finished in 1772.

The work is regarded by connoisseurs as one of the finest examples of Gainsborough's mature work, and attracted much attention when exhibited at the International Fine Art Exhibition at Rome last year.

Like many other fine works by this artist, this portrait was little known to the general public, because so long held privately. Gainsborough was the fashionable painter and portraited in oils most of the notable personages of his time. Most of these portraits are still in the possession of descendants of the originals and but slowly reach public sale.

The Boston Museum has not been particularly rich in examples of the early British painters, but the landscape purchased last year by M. Guiffrey and the portrait purchased just reported will make a satisfactory showing as far as this artist's work is concerned, in the opinion of art lovers, in view of their rarity.

### MUSEUM GETS M'INTYRE WORK

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired by purchase the paneling, mantelpieces, woodwork and interior fittings of two American rooms of the late Georgian or so-called colonial period, designed in all probability by the Salem architect, Samuel McIntyre. This purchase is considered particularly important because it insures the proper installation in appropriate surroundings of the later pieces in the Bolles collection of American furniture presented to the museum in 1909 by Russell Sage.

### CARMEN SAID TO BE GRANTED RAISE

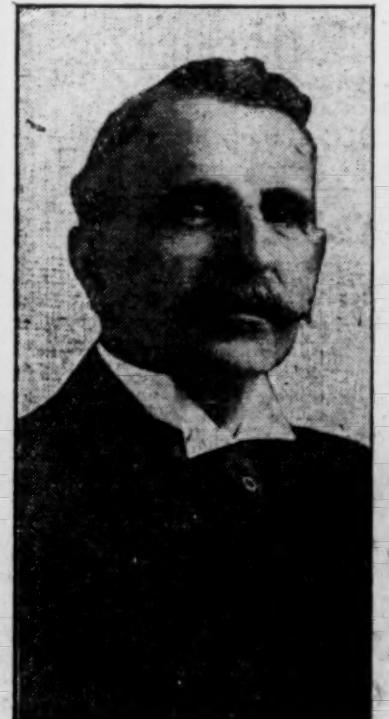
CHICAGO—That the 14,000 street and elevated employees of Chicago will be granted increase in pay was the unofficial word received here today by officials of the carmen's union.

It was stated that President Bushy of the Chicago City Railway Company and John M. Roach, president of the Chicago City Railways Company, would arrive Friday from New York after having been in conference with the directors of the roads. They will go into conference with W. D. Mahon, international president of the carmen.

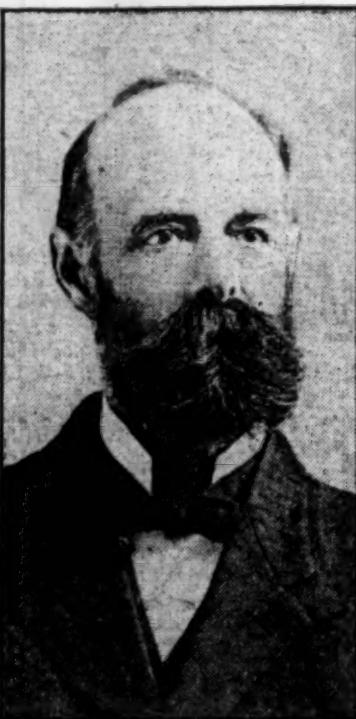
## WORK ON POSTOFFICE RUSHED FOR COMPLETION



New post office at Chelsea, which is being completed rapidly and expected to be ready for inspection this month

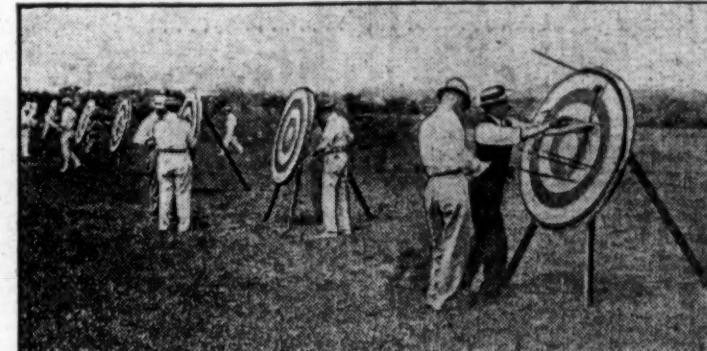


THOMAS APPLETON  
Superintendent of construction work on Postmaster who will administer new Chelsea post office



HORACE B. LAMBERT  
Postmaster who will administer new Chelsea post office

## G. P. BRYANT MAKES FINE SCORE AT ARCHERY MEET



ARCHERS AT THE TARGETS AFTER SHOOTING ARROWS

### PEACEMAKERS NOW GOING TO MANAGUA TO TRY TO END CONFLICT

Members of Commission at Costa Rica Will Endeavor to Adjust Difficulties Between Rival Parties

### GEN. MENA ALERT

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—Members from the peace commission of the Central American arbitration court at Costa Rica are on their way today to Managua, where it is said they will try to effect a compromise between President Diaz and the former war minister, General Mena, leader of the forces. It is expected here that General Mena will not talk peace until he has been defeated in battle. Many here express a hope that American intervention will occur.

But for the fire of the United States sailors and marines in Managua, messages from there say, the revolutionaries would have captured the city Wednesday, when the revolutionaries were actually in the outskirts of the city. Their artillery fire, according to all accounts, was deliberately directed toward the United States legation. The number of killed and wounded, reports say, run high into the hundreds, including many women and children. General Mena and the revolutionaries are said to be indifferent as to the effect of their fire on non-combatants.

No news has been received of today's developments, but at last accounts the revolutionaries were plainly preparing for another attack.

INTERVENTION IS NOT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Government officials here, though they believe the Nicaraguan rebels are trying deliberately to force intervention by firing on the American legation at Managua, said today they would postpone interference as long as possible, hoping it may be unnecessary. From New Orleans today 16 merchants telegraphed to Secretary Knox begging him to use his influence to restore peace.

WASHINGTON—A submarine boat, the first example of a new type of naval design, is launched here today. Miss Grace Anna Tausig gives the boat its name, G. 4.

The dimensions of the craft are: Length over all, 157 ft. 5 1/4 in.; displacement in surface, cruising conditions, 358 tons, and displacement submerged, 438 tons. The hull is built of tensile steel to withstand a depth of 200 feet. A superstructure of light plating is fitted, which is watertight and adds to the buoyancy.

The armament consists of four torpedo tubes and eight 18-inch torpedoes, having an effective range of about 5000 yards.

The vessel is propelled by four six-cylinder gasoline engines developing 1000 horsepower, giving a speed of 14 knots. Sufficient fuel is carried to give a radius of action of about 1000 miles at full speed. The engines are also used for charging storage batteries to drive electric motors of 440 horsepower, giving a speed of eight knots to the vessel submerged.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS CANDIDATE

NEW YORK—That the Republicans of New Hampshire at their September primaries will nominate Franklin Worcester for Governor, was the message brought to Taft headquarters today by E. F. Esterbrook, national committee man from that state.

### POMERENE TRUST MEASURE URGED

WASHINGTON—Senator Pomerene's resolution directing the attorney-general to prosecute the individual defendants in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases in accordance with the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law started a debate in the Senate this afternoon.

The Ohio senator demanded passage of his motion. Senator Sutherland of Utah criticized the resolution. Senator Kenyon said he favored criminal prosecution, but disapproved of the resolution.

### SOUTH STREET BUILDINGS SOLD

Lucy B. Stone et al. today conveyed to Richard Young title to the two five-story brick buildings and 4699 square feet of land at 48-52 South street at Essex street. The total tax valuation is \$189,200, of which amount \$147,200 is on the lot.

Isn't there something in today's Monitor which will be of particular interest to a friend who may not see the paper regularly, if at all? That friend would no doubt appreciate your thoughtfulness and also have a favorable introduction to the leading example of clean journalism.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....10  
To Foreign Countries.....20

## KING GEORGE MAKES LOUIS BOTHA GENERAL

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—King George has made Louis Botha a general in the British army. In this way the prime minister of South Africa becomes an officer of the army of which 10 years ago he was the principal opponent.

It was General Botha who, after the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg and the collapse of Meyer at Ladysmith, organized and led the Boer forces until their dispersal after the battle of Diamond Hill. It was then that he broke up his army into the various commandos which undertook the guerrilla struggle by which the South African war was protracted for two years.

The principal feature of this guerrilla warfare was General Botha's defeat of Benson's force at Bakenlaagte, a victory which he declared gave the Boer resistance six months more life.

Today, so remarkable has been the success of the British policy in South Africa, Louis Botha is prime minister of the giant dominion and a general in the British army.

### GRAND TRUNK LINE CALLS ON THE STATE FOR MORE ROADWAY

### PRESIDENT SENDS VETO OF LEGISLATIVE BILL TO CONGRESS

Fails to Approve Measure Because of Seven-Year Tenure Clause and Commerce Court Abolishment

### SECOND IN TWO DAYS

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to Congress today his second veto in three days. He returned without approval the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill because the bill contains provisions for a seven-year tenure rule for all clerks in the government civil service and because it provides for the abolition of the United States commerce court.

The road's counsel said that the only economical way of obtaining the needed gravel and sand was from enlarging the cuts being made at a nearby point in land owned by Thomas Riley, Daniel H. Cooney and James Cooney, all of whom, he said, ask more for their land than the railroad believes equitable.

The deep fill is required at this point, he said, as the new line must be carried over both the Boston and Willimantic and the Worcester and Providence division of the New Haven road, making a triple crossing at this point. The landowners were represented by counsel, but he did not speak in opposition. The board took the petition under advisement.

E. A. Probst, division engineer of the section under construction, said that 700 men were at work on the 58 miles of roadbed and that the seven steam shovels now being used would soon be increased to 14. The line is a part of the Grand Trunk system and an extension of the Central Vermont railroad.

### MEXICAN OFFICIALS REPORTED CONCERNED ABOUT REBELLION

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Officials close to President Madero admitted today that the government is concerned about the rebellion in Mexico state. Nearly 6000 rebels are in arms in the south and to within a mile of Mexico City the country is uncertain.

Appeals for help have been received from more than a dozen towns, but the soldiers sent to their relief have been intercepted and repulsed by the rebels without exception.

WASHINGTON—Col. E. Z. Steever wired the war department today that he had made full preparations to drive into Mexico any of Orozco's followers who attempt to cross the border line into this country. Troops have been so shifted that a complete chain of guards is maintained in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, along the international boundary.

Orozco is still in Juarez. Rebel forces under Salazar are reported to be 35 miles west of Juarez and are making for Sonora.

### EAST BOSTON MARGINAL RAILROAD GIVES PLANS

Incorporators of the East Boston Marginal Railroad Company, which was granted a charter by the last Massachusetts Legislature to build a railroad in East Boston, have perfected a permanent organization by the election of a board of directors consisting of the same members as comprise the directorate of the East Boston (land) Company. The officers elected are: President, Willard S. Martin; vice-president, John Shepard; secretary and treasurer, Joseph Weeks.

Preliminary to the actual construction of the road the company has filed with State Treasurer Stevens a \$200,000 bond and engineers are now engaged in working out the details of the road's construction which are required to receive the approval of the Massachusetts railroad commission.

The plans provide that no streets are to be crossed at grade and this is practically true of sidings to be made to factories.

The proposed road will carry both freight and passengers, will be double

tracked and operated by electricity. It will furnish transportation facilities for the rising 1070 acres of land owned by the East Boston Company located between Chelsea river, Boston harbor and Bell Isle inlet.

Connection will be made by the new road with other railroads in East Boston now existing or proposed and can connect with any dock development in that section of the city.

With the building of this new road it is proposed to lay out three factory sites on East Boston Company land with residential sections intervening. This will permit a substantial increase in the present population of rising 70,000 persons in the two East Boston wards. It is also expected that developments resulting from the building of the new railroad will cause an increase in population of Revere, Winthrop and Beachmont.

It is the intention of the East Boston Company to make East Boston a model industrial center for the location of fire-proof factories of latest design.

It is expected that the grand jury, which convened today, will make a report tomorrow morning in the superior criminal court on the charges made against the Boston Elevated Railway Company for alleged violation of the statute prohibiting the coercing of employees into agreements not to join or remain in a labor organization.

The charges arose from the discharge of carmen just prior to the strike. At the last sitting of the grand jury six division superintendents were indicted for perjury for swearing before the state board of arbitration and conciliation that they did not discharge the men for joining or being active in the formation of a union.

Not guilty was the verdict returned by the jury in the superior court before Judge Dana today after deliberating three hours on the case of Frank McCarthy who was arrested on June 7 charged with throwing missiles at a car on Warren street, Roxbury, during the strike. McCarthy's case was the first of those to go to trial upon the outcome of which depends the right of the men to reinstate on the road under the ruling of the state board of arbitration which was to the effect that only the men without records of violence during the strike would be taken back.

### REPORT ON 'L' CHARGE EXPECTED FROM THE GRAND JURY SOON



## Leading Events in Athletic World

NINE YACHTS ENTER  
BIG RACE FOR KING  
GEORGE V.'S TROPHY

Elena and Istalena Are Winners of Astor Cups in Greatest Finishes Ever Seen in This Event

## CONDITIONS FINE

NEWPORT, R. I.—Four schooners and five sloops went out to the Brenton Reef lightship today for the race for the King's cup, the last on the New York Yacht Club's yearly program for large boats. It was the initial race for the cup offered by King George V., and there was considerable eagerness among the yachtsmen for the honor of having the name of their boat the first to be inscribed on the trophy.

The yachts were blown out of the harbor by a moderate northeast breeze, which flattened out considerably when the boats reached the lightship at 10 a.m. The day was superb, the air being very clear and the sea smooth. The only drawback was the lack of wind.

The yachts sailed in one class, the schooners being rated at 90 per cent of their racing measurements. The starters, with their owners were as follows:

SCHOONERS  
Elena, Morton F. Plant.  
Irolita, E. Walter Clark.  
Enchantress, W. E. Iselin.  
Princess, Demarest Lloyd.  
SLOOPS  
Istalena, George M. Pynchon.  
Winsome, Trowbridge Hall.  
Avenger, H. L. Maxwell.  
Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt.  
Shima, Robert Treat Paine 2nd.

The race for the King's cup has been a fixture in the racing season of the New York Yacht Club since 1906, the year following the presentation to the club by King Edward VII. of a gold cup valued at \$5000 as a perpetual trophy. In the races held under this trophy, the winners received a medal or some other prize, and had their names inscribed on the cup, which was to remain with the club.

At the request of King George V., the first King's cup was withdrawn from competition this year, and another, presented by the present British sovereign, is the King's cup race is open to yachts of not less than 50-ft. waterline of any yacht club in the country, sloops, yawls and schooners sailing in one class.

Six races have been held for the first King's cup. Four were won by sloops and two by schooners. The first race went to the sloop Effort, owned by F. M. Smith of San Francisco; the second to the schooner Queen, now the Irolita, owned by J. R. Maxwell of New York; the third to the sloop Avenger, owned by R. D. Emmons, 2d, of Boston; the fourth to the sloop Istalena, owned by G. M. Pynchon of New York; the fifth to the sloop Aurora, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, and the sixth to the schooner Enchantress, owned by W. E. Iselin of New York. The first race was the most exciting the Effort winning by 9s from the schooner Queen, which had been built expressly to be the first winner of the cup.

The race is sailed without time limit, but with the usual time allowance. The only outside yacht that ever competed for the King's cup was the schooner Amorita, owned by Richard Mansfield, the actor, a member of the Nova Scotia Yacht Club.

The fourteenth race for the Astor cups Wednesday, furnished some of the most exciting racing ever witnessed in this famous annual fixture with the Elena winning in the schooner class by the narrow margin of 13s. and the Istalena taking the trophy for sloops by 50s. over the Winsome.

The race was sailed in a moderate southwest breeze over the familiar Block Island course of 37 1/2 miles, and the struggle between the leaders of the two divisions was exceedingly close after the first 20 miles. There were five starters in the schooners and nine in the sloop classes, but one in each division did not finish. All Newport witnessed the race.

Interest centered in the struggle between the three big schooners and the three 57-foot sloops. There was a moderate southwest blowing straight into Narragansett bay against an ebb tide when the yachts came out for the start at 10 a.m., and the regatta committee quickly decided that the Block Island course, over which a majority of these contests have been sailed, was the one for the day's race.

At 10:40 the sloops were sent off with

Sloop Which Won Astor Trophy for That Class in Big Race at Newport



THE ISTALENA  
G. M. Pynchon's class K sloop  
E. A. RANDALL IS WINNER OF N. E. TRAP SHOOTERS

PORTLAND—By making the fine score of 97 out of a possible 100 E. A. Randall of the Portland Gun Club won the New England individual championship at singles Wednesday over a field of first-class trap shooters. S. B. Adams of Portland, who has been the title holder, was way down in the list and was decidedly off form.

C. H. Newcomb of the Independent Gun Club of Philadelphia won the high amateur average for two days of the shoot and W. G. Hill took high professional average honors. E. A. Randall was second high amateur.

Newcomb led the whole field Wednesday when he broke 192 out of the 200 on the day's program. This was done when the wind was at its worst and was a remarkable showing. In the course of the day he smashed 108 clay birds without a miss.

The 10 high amateurs for the day were C. H. Newcomb, Independent Gun Club, 192; E. A. Randall, Portland Gun Club, 188; R. L. Spotts, Moosehookmeguntic Gun Club, 185; C. S. Randall, Portland Gun Club, 177; S. W. Putnam, Pale Face Gun Club of Boston, 176; A. L. Dow, Portland Gun Club, 176; W. G. Newton, Pale Face Gun Club, 174; C. W. Doten, Worcester Gun Club, 174; E. W. Mumford, Hartford Gun Club, 174; Robert McFerriday, Hartford Gun Club, 172; A. H. Waldron, Richmond Gun Club, 172.

STAHLS MEN BACK; WIN TWICE Manager Stahl's Boston American League team commemorated its return to Fenway park by taking both games of a double header from St. Louis, 8 to 2 and 8 to 0. The scores:

## FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Boston: .0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 6 1

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

## SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Boston: .0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

WIN BOTH; TAKE SECOND PLACE PHILADELPHIA—The Athletics defeated Cleveland in both games Wednesday, the scores being 8 to 3 and 2 to 0. Two home runs by McInnis, which drove in three other runners, won the first game, while the second was won on a pass, McInnis' double and a wild throw. Scores:

## FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Philadelphia: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 1 1

Cleveland: .0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 10 2

Batteries, Bender, Houck and Thomas; Mitchell, Gregg and Varisch. Umpires, Westervelt and Sheridan.

## SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Philadelphia: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 1 1

Cleveland: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 9 8 1

Batteries, Pank and Lapp; Steen and Carisch. Umpires, Westervelt and Sheridan.

DIVIDE NEW YORK GAMES NEW YORK—New York and the Detroit each took a game of Wednesday's double header, the locals losing the first game, 6 to 3, and winning the second, 3 to 1. In the first game Detroit hit Fisher and Caldwell opportunity, while Mullin and Dubus were at their best in the pinches. Ford won a pitcher's duel from Willett in the second game. Daniels in the first game in five times up made a home run, a triple, two singles and drew a pass. Scores:

## FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Detroit: .0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 — 6 11 6

New York: .1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 8 2

Batteries, Mullin, Dubus and Carisch; Fisher, Caldwell and Steen; Williams, Umpires, O'Loughlin and Evans.

## SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R.H.E.

Pittsburgh: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 1 1

Philadelphia: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 1 1

Batteries, Caminiti and Ghabon; Moore and Killifer. Umpires, Eason and Johnstone.

WINNER OF ASTOR CUP

NEW YORK—The Canadian sloop Patricia won the international championship of the Great lakes from the American yacht Michigan Wednesday when she won the third straight victory. The American boat won the first race of the series. The Patricia won Wednesday by 8m 35s. Her elapsed time is 4h 14m 52s.

Michigan went into the lead at the start, and at the first leeward stake she led by almost 8m. The wind up to that time had been from the east and Michigan had all the better of the sailing. Suddenly the Canadian crew saw the wind was shifting to the south and they worked into it and drew away from the Michigan rapidly. At the finish the American boat was miles astern.

In the power boat races the Baby Reliance III, owned by J. S. Blackton of New York and driven by her designer, J. J. Ryan, won the 15-mile race, which was the second heat of the 26-foot power boat class, in 20m. 46s., or at the rate of 44 miles an hour. The Crusader finished second and the Debutante, an English boat, third, about 15 minutes behind the winner.

The second race, 20 miles, saw the start of the Disturber III, James A. Pugh's new boat, which was expected to do better than a mile a minute. Although this race was for boats up to 40 feet in length, Baby Reliance III, which is a 26-footer, won in 26m. 40s., an average slightly less than 50 miles an hour. Disturber III, developed engine trouble and failed to finish, as did also the Debutante. The Chicago was second and Eph third.

By making 112 hits in the national round, Mrs. Witmer Taylor easily scored the first victory on the Christian Science Monitor shield. At the end of the Columbian round Tuesday Mrs. Taylor and Miss J. V. Sullivan were tied for the trophy, each having secured 131 hits and Miss M. A. Brownell was a close third with 128. The result of the national round gives Mrs. Taylor 243 hits to 234 for Miss Sullivan and 228 for Miss Brownell. The standing of the five leading ladies for the trophy follows:

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 0

St. Louis: .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 3

Batteries, Wood and Cady; Allison, Adams, and Snell, Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

# Safety of India Said to Be Menaced by Proposed Persian Line

Plans for Railroad Through Desert Declared to Be Inspired by Russian Strategy for Route Offers Obvious Line of Advance Toward Northern Frontier

## ITS EFFECT WOULD BE FAR-REACHING

In the following authoritative article, written specially for *The Christian Science Monitor*, the reader is led by a series of interesting steps to the conclusion that Great Britain has come to the point where she must risk snapping her entente with Russia or greatly weaken her position in India by aiding or acquiescing in the proposed railway across Persia to her frontier. Having stated reasons for declaring the absolute unreliability and utter unscrupulousness of Russia, the writer lays the lash across what he conceives to be the lamentably shortsighted policy of the Liberal government in Great Britain. The play of recent politics and the looming up of a Russo-Japanese alliance are features which stand out in this closely reasoned summing-up.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If any person were told that the key to the political situation in Europe was to be found in Persia he might be pardoned for expressing complete dissent. At the same time the more closely the question is studied the more nearly this will be found to approximate to the fact.

Sidney Whitman, writing quite recently, with the intimate knowledge of German politics which is a heritage of his friendship with Bismarck, declares that if the iron chancellor could have seen the day of the entente between France, Russia and the United Kingdom, he would have regarded it as the culmination of his "nightmare of coalitions." The fact is that when Downing street determined to break away from its tradition of "splendid isolation," it took a step, the political importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

It has been frequently said and it cannot be insisted upon too seriously, that naval policy depends on foreign policy. If it had not been for the entente with France it is extremely doubtful whether the shipbuilding program of Germany would have reached its present dimensions. If it had not been for the entente with Russia it is doubtful whether the Persian question in its present form would ever have arisen.

### Entente Not Liked

The entente with Russia has always been regarded askance by the best authorities on the Eastern question. Soldiers of world-wide reputation, pre-consuls who know every inch of the political cockpit east of Suez, have insisted to ministers whose survey is taken from Downing street, that Russia could not be classed among civilized powers.

In dealing with France, it was possible for Great Britain, in the case of the channel tunnel, distinctly and without fear of threats, to reject the overtures of her neighbor. In dealing with Germany, British statesmen have always been certain of their ground, and it is common political knowledge, to give one instance only, that British ministers accepted the word of Bismarck without question.

With Russia this is different. In the sphere of Russian politics no one seems to know where the actual authority lies. It is not with the Czar, who delegates his authority to ministers; it is not with the foreign office, which makes treaties and forms ententes; it seems rather to be with the consular service, which ignores all the promises of the foreign office, and yet never seems to come under the ban of that office for its disobe

The excuse of the "regrettable incident" is, of course, not peculiar to St. Petersburg, but it flourishes in the Russian consulates of the Far East rather more luxuriantly than in most other places. No one who makes an alliance of any sort with Russia imagines that Russia will keep it for one moment longer than is necessary to her, and Indian secretaries in Downing street have had this impressed upon them by ambassadors and governors-general on the continent and in the East, in and out of season.

### Russia Needed Aid

At the time that the entente between London and St. Petersburg was agreed to, Russia was badly in need of assistance. The French bayonets alone were unable to give her the stability she required, and French gold was beginning gradually to show a tendency to flow with a less even tenor into the Baltic. Japan had given her a desperate physical blow in Manchuria; Austria had wounded her diplomatically almost as deeply in the Balkans; Germany had affronted her badly on the frontier, and the moral support of the United Kingdom was a thing above all others to be desired. The triple alliance was countered by the triple entente. The Bismarckian nightmare became an accomplished fact.

For the present purpose, the interesting feature of the Anglo-Russian entente is the arrangement made with respect to Persia. That country was divided into three zones, the northern zone was to be regarded as the sphere of Russian influence, the southern zone as the sphere of British influence, the middle or gulf zone, was to be a political no man's land.

For a time, all went well. Then, gradually, as the effect of the Russo-Japanese war began to wear away, and St.

### AMUSEMENTS

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To NORUMBEGA

### SOLDIERS IN INDIA OPPOSE IRON ROAD



Map shows territory that would be affected by the proposed railway across Persia

erts of Baluchistan and Kerman offer a line of advance different from that of the Himalayan route, but in some ways as difficult.

An extremely able British military authority has pointed out how the construction of the Siberian railway aided Russia in the war with Japan. When the peace of Portsmouth was signed, Russia, thanks to this railway, had succeeded in placing no less than a million men at the front. Without this railway, the authority aluded to declares, she could not have placed more than 100,000 men.

### Railway Aided Russia

It will be seen from this that the Siberian railway not only saved the Russian position, but actually made the war, as far as she was concerned, a possibility. The massing of this enormous number of men in Manchuria, compelled the Japanese to mask their advance with a corresponding army, instead of leaving these free for operations elsewhere. The trans-Persian railway would, inevitably, in the event of war, enable Russia to do Baluchistan what she did in Manchuria, and this would mean a complete revolution of the Indian military system.

The military opposition to the trans-Persian railway has not been based on any niggling question of strategy, but on a comprehensive survey of the military situation. The Indian army is neither recruited nor organized on a scale which would enable the government in Delhi to mask such an advance, in the way adopted by the Japanese. It would mean conscription in India, with all the dangers inherent in it, or conscription at home, with all the difficulties attached to that. It would mean the defense of India, in a word, by a departure from the system of a mercenary army in the peninsula and a voluntarily enlisted army at home.

### Weakness Is Exposed

The very fact that the English supporters of the scheme have proposed that the liners should be removed from the Seistan alignment, as strategically unsound, and instead brought along the shore of the gulf, in the region of Bandar Abbas, is perhaps the most complete exposure of the inherent dangers of the proposal. Though this alternative avoids one danger by bringing the line under the guns of the British fleet in the Persian gulf, it opens up another, which would follow from the failure to hold the Persian gulf, and at the same time necessitates the commissioning of a very much larger force in the Indian ocean.

Anybody who knows anything about the history of the United Kingdom in the middle east knows perfectly well that there have been times when she has failed to hold the sea in these quarters. At the very moment when the proposal is being made for the weakening of the naval hold on the Mediterranean, simply on the ground of the impossibility of maintaining a preponderating force everywhere, it is proposed to build a railway, the existence of which would demand a preponderating force in the Persian gulf and the Arabian sea.

In short, from the point of view of the safety of the empire, there is no argument that can really be advanced in support of the building of the railway, and this is so clear that Lord Morley himself could only put forward, with a diplomatic shrug of the shoulders, the excuse that some such line was inevitable.

### Demand Wanting

When anyone turns from the strategic to the financial side, surprise becomes even greater. Nobody has even pretended that there is any commercial demand for such an undertaking. From this point of view, the city of London remained unmoved by the proposal, and the Russian chambers of commerce have denounced it in advance. The line will run through country which is unpopulated, and through regions in which there is no immediate prospect of even the possibility of development.

If the time should ever come when this country could be developed, or when a demand for the railway could become a possible source of prosperity to the trade of India or of Persia, Lord Morley's inevitable moment might have arrived, but not only is that moment not yet; as far as human foresight can foresee, it is not likely to be for a century or more.

The line itself has been estimated to cost as little as \$15,000,000, but everybody knows this is ridiculous, and nobody seriously maintains that it would

Persia, but they had to guard against the possibility of finding that Persia had placed some important concession elsewhere.

This last admission was surely a little disingenuous. Lord Morley spoke as if the government in Teheran was independent, and as if St. Petersburg exercised no influence over its decision, whilst he left out of sight the fact that, under the terms of the entente, it is impossible for the government in Teheran to make a concession which would affect the British sphere of influence without the consent of the government in London, or in the gulf sphere without the consent, both of London and St. Petersburg.

What really was of much more interest than this, destructive as it was to the prospects of the scheme, was the declaration, in his own words, that, "a point blank refusal might have led to a situation that would have involved disadvantages to our Indian position far more serious in character than any that could arise from this limited cooperation."

### Russia Is Meant

Now, it is quite certain that the refusal of his majesty's government to entertain the Russian proposal for the construction of the Trans-Persian railway, could only cause dissatisfaction in one quarter. The way, then, in which Lord Morley's fears could be translated into fact would be through the action of Russia, exercised inside the triple entente and outside it. It is possible that the French financiers might be inclined to side with Russia, just as they were prepared, during the Agadir negotiations, to come to terms which they deemed favorable, with Berlin. It is inconceivable, however, that the French government could take up any such position.

As has been pointed out, it accepted as perfectly legitimate and natural the objections of the United Kingdom to a far less dangerous undertaking, the building of the channel tunnel. Russia's annoyance, therefore, would have

to operate outside the entente, and there are just two ways in which she might show her disappointment. She might, in the phrase used in the recent debate, in the House of Lords, determine to enter the orbit of Berlin. That is not a very likely conjunction, especially as Germany has her own views on the future of the Persian gulf, nor would such a move react immediately upon India. At the same time, it shows the manner in which the entente is regarded by the very parties to it, that one of them should think the only way of pacifying the other and preventing her from taking up an antagonistic attitude, would be the surrender of her own strategical invulnerability.

### Japan Now Danger

The real danger which Lord Morley seemed to fear must be looked for elsewhere, and it can be found in one place only, in an alliance between Russia and Japan. Not long ago, one of the first authorities in the Chinese empire assured a representative of this paper that the Peking government was satisfied of the existence of an agreement between St. Petersburg and Tokio, by which Mongolia was to be absorbed by Russia, in return for a free hand being given to Japan in Manchuria.

It is quite true that a few years ago

Russia and Japan were engaged in a

terrible struggle.

It is quite true that the

attitude of the United Kingdom at that

period was not calculated to endear her to Russia.

It is equally true that the

action of the United Kingdom at that

time should have bound the people of

Japan to her by every instinct of grati-

tude. There is, however, no sentimental

ity whatever in Russian politics, still less in Japanese.

The fact that Russia was defeated by Japan has not debarred her from entering into an agreement with Japan with regard to Mongolia and Manchuria, and the fact that Japan received well-nigh vital support from the United Kingdom during that struggle would not prevent her from adopting a course antagonistic to the United Kingdom tomorrow, if there was anything to be gained by it.

### Outlet Is Essential

It is no secret that Japan is in absolute necessity of finding an outlet for her population. In a recent article in *The Christian Science Monitor* this was made absolutely clear. What, perhaps, everybody does not know is that an enormous system of Japanese espionage stretches throughout the entire length and breadth of the Indian empire, and that her agents are to be found on the banks of the Irrawaddy and amidst the buts of Quetta.

Japan's ally, or rather the authorities in India who represent Japan's ally in the far east, are fully alive to this state of things, and fully aware that, at the first moment it may suit, sentiment would be thrown to the winds and either by a direct attack on India, or by a system of underground diplomacy directed to the production of internal confusions in that country, the schemes of the island kingdom of the east for the creation of itself as a world power, would be undertaken.

Years ago, the Russian agents in Kandahar and Herat were a source of continual anxiety to the government at Calcutta. If, added to the Japanese agents at Quetta, were to be found a railway connecting Moscow with Karachi, the anxieties of the Indian officials would be doubled.

### Combine Not Chimera

That his majesty's government does not regard such a combination as a mere chimera, is perfectly certain from Lord Morley's speech. The admission already quoted refers to some such condition of things, or it has no particular significance. Russia is not in a position, at this moment, nor is she likely to be in a position for years to come, without the construction of such a railway, to make a direct attack on India, but Russia, engaged in stirring up trouble in the orbit of Berlin, in the west, and working in concert with the government at Tokio in the far east, might be a cause of the utmost danger and threat to the government in Downing street.

The question arises, is there any reason why the United Kingdom should give way to the suppressed threats of St. Petersburg? Most people who have studied the question, nearly all great authorities on the subject, are convinced that it would not only be safer now, but for all time, to return a distinct refusal to the Russian demands, in the consciousness that the British empire is quite strong enough to protect itself against any combination which it might be within the power of Russian diplomacy to create.



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The ball bearing type bar of a typewriter is just acquiring a polish from use, when an ordinary type bar bearing is beginning to wear out.

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Such an inference is erroneous, however, for the depth exercises an important influence. The British cruisers Blake and Blenheim were expected to run 21 knots, but actually ran two knots less in shallow water. They ran again under the same power, but the depth was between 135 and 165 feet and their speed was 22 knots—one knot over the maximum calculation.

The difference in speed is attributed to the influence of the wave of "translational" displayed by the ship as it moves forward, which acts as a brake. The nearer the ship's keel to the bottom the stronger the friction.

Write for new booklet, "Vantage Point, of the L.C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter." L.C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co. Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business, Syracuse, N. Y. U. S. A. Branches in all Principal Cities.

**ANCIENT COINS UNEARTHED**

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.—Two men in this vicinity have recently found a number of French and American coins.

Among them is a 5-franc piece of the date 1812, bearing the head of Napoleon I.

In all 148 coins have been dug up, and their total value is a matter of conjecture.

**PICTURE PUZZLES**

W. B. Clarke Co  
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## CLERKS OF BOSTON PENSION OFFICE NOT DECIDED ON FUTURE

Whether the clerks at the Boston pension agency will move to Washington as clerks in the classified civil service when the business of the local office is transferred to the capital on Jan. 31 of next year is a matter that will not be decided for sometime, said A. J. Hoitt, the local pension agent today. He did not know, he said, how many would be willing to transfer under the new provisions to be made by the government since many of them have their homes and friends here.

The question was discussed at the local agency following the action of the Senate on Wednesday in yielding to the demands of the House for the abolition of the pension agencies throughout the United States and passing the \$150,000 appropriation bill.

The agencies are said to be behind with payments of these pensions to an aggregate of about \$10,000,000 since Aug. 4, due to the lengthy dispute over the bill which delayed the making of the appropriation.

Under the Senate provision, the payment of all pensions will be made directly from the pension bureau at Washington.

The provision would retire 18,400 officials and result in the retirement or the removal to Washington of several hundred clerks. A saving of about \$250,000 in administration of the pension laws would follow.

Word was received today that the veterans whose pensions have been delayed probably will receive their overdue checks Saturday. Checks are already prepared for mailing and as soon as the President signs the bill authorization for their payment will be telegraphed from Washington. All the pensioners, it was said today, ought to receive their checks by next Tuesday at the latest.

## LIVING COSTS HIGHER, MORE PAY NECESSARY IS PLEA FOR GARMEN

A plea to consider the high cost of living as a reason for increasing wages was made by William B. Fitzgerald today in continuing his argument at the State House before the trolley arbitration board which is hearing the request for more pay made by the Springfield and Boston & Worcester street car men.

Mr. Fitzgerald urged that the members of the commission should make every possible investigation, even outside of the evidence presented in an effort to learn the justice of the demands of the men. Attorney Bowditch, representing the companies, said he would offer no objection to such a course but he thought it somewhat unusual that an issue might be determined upon evidence which neither of the parties involved had an opportunity to meet.

The board decided that such outside investigations will be limited to a study of matters relevant to the testimony presented.

Michael J. McKenna, an employee of the Worcester company, was on the stand during the morning session.

**LIVING COST BILL ON CALENDAR**  
WASHINGTON—Representative's Sulzer's high-cost-of-living bill has been put on the special calendar for passage under suspension of rules and probably will be voted on at this session. The Crawford bill, which is identical in the Senate, was passed April 15. President Taft urged this bill in a special message last February and will undoubtedly approve it.

## WALKER PAPERS WITH NEARLY 3000 SIGNATURES FILED

A partial list of papers nominating Joseph Walker for Governor was filed with the secretary of state at noon today.

The papers from Middlesex county headed by former Governor J. Q. A. Brackett of Arlington contained 1153 certified names; 704 certified names were filed from Bristol county, 266 of these being from New Bedford; Plymouth county papers contained 642 certified names, 225 being from Brockton and 482 certified names were filed from Hampden county, making a total of 2961.

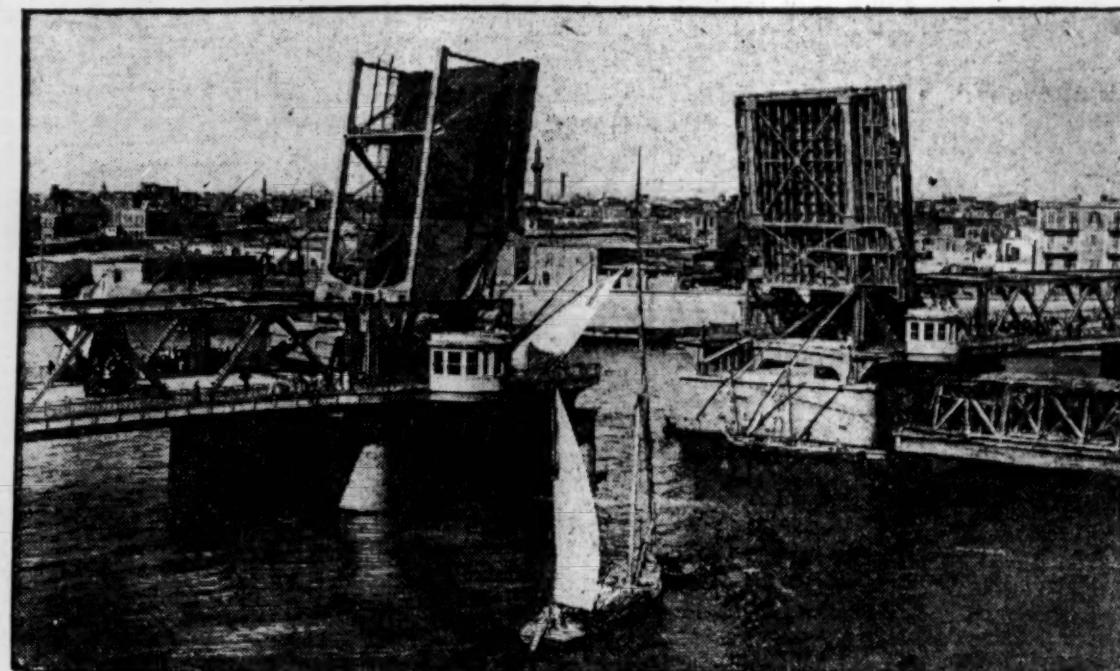
It was said at the Walker headquarters that this was only part of the papers that have been received, and another instalment will be filed in a few days.

## GORUMBEA STILL FAST ASHORE

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me.—Efforts of the steamer Moosehead and a towboat to float the passenger steamer Gorumbega, which went ashore Monday night near her landing place here, having failed, the revenue cutter Woodbury left Portland Wednesday to render assistance. A third attempt was made with the high tide at midnight to float the steamer, the Woodbury assisting.

**DEALERS EXPLAIN RISE IN COAL**  
Local coal dealers explained today that the advance of 25 cents a ton on the retail price of all grades of anthracite for Sept. 1 is the regular advance made about this time of the year and is only the result of the monthly 10-cent increase imposed upon the retail men, and the 8,000,000-ton shortage in New England caused by the recent coal strike.

## NEW BOULAC BRIDGE ACROSS NILE OPENS BIG SPAN BY ELECTRICITY



(Copyright)

Opening span of Boulac bridge in Cairo, Egypt, which allows a clear passage of eighty-eight feet for boats

—  
SPECIAL TO THE MONITOR

CAIRO, Egypt.—On July 8 the new Boulac bridge was tested satisfactorily and is now open for traffic, although the trams have not yet commenced to run over it.

In convenience it surpasses the other Nile bridges with the exception of the Khartoum bridge which it resembles in several features. The roadway is wide enough for two cars and three other vehicles abreast and there is a sidewalk for foot passengers outside the main girders on each side, affording uninterrupted views either up or down the river.

The opening span is operated by electricity, and can be opened or closed in less than two minutes. It is on the "rocking chair" principle, known technically as the "Scherzer rolling lift." The clear passage for boats is 88 feet but the space between the two leaves of the opening span is considerably greater, owing to the bridge being built "askew," that is, not at right angles to the river. Various tests were made, one being to load a span with 14 trams and 24 dust and water vans, weighing altogether 200 tons, the sidewalk being loaded with 80 tons more at the same time. The deflection was exceedingly small under all tests.

This new bridge, with its smaller continuation over the other channel of the Nile on the other side of Gezira (island), will open up to tramway traffic that previously wooded island and the district of Gizeh beyond.

## PASS BILL TO HOLD FORFEITED LANDS

WASHINGTON—The Senate today passed the House bill relating to lands suits brought by the government in Oregon to regain vast tracts of public lands, in which the railroad company to which they were granted failed to fulfill terms of the grant. The bill provides that none of the lands reverting to the United States shall become subject to entry.

The attorney-general is given authority to compromise suits. This does not apply, however, to the suit brought by the government involving 2,360,000 acres now pending in the district court of Oregon wherein the United States is complainant and the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, Stephen T. Gage, the Union Trust Company and others are defendants.

## SAY MR. FESSENDEN HAS LOST RIGHTS

Halsey M. Barrett and Samuel N. Kitner, receivers of the National Electric Signalling Company, brought a bill in the United States district court to day against Reginald A. Fessenden asking that he be restrained from disposing of wireless patents or from levying any execution by applying for one on the judgment of \$411,580 entered on Aug. 6 in his favor.

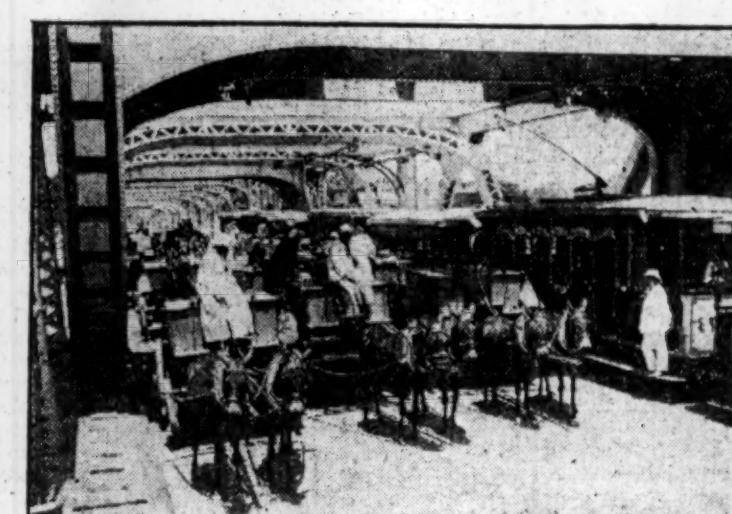
They say that in a suit filed by the company against him in the court of common pleas on Allegheny county, Pa., he was ordered on April 12, 1911 to assign to the company all patents or application for patents, the bill having been taken as confession because of his failure to file an answer.

**\$3500 FIRE IN WAIST SHOP**

Stock and manufactured goods of the Radcliffe Waist Company on the fourth floor of the five-story stone building, 126 and 128 Summer street, were burned early Wednesday evening. The loss was about \$3500, some of which is shared by J. L. Gleason & Co., electric manufacturers, and the Chicago Tanning Company, occupant of the floor below, and on the Kerdyk Tanning Company, occupying the second floor.

**RUGGLES STREET BOYS' OUTING**

About 40 boys from Ruggles street and vicinity are going on an outing as guests of the Newton Y. M. C. A., and the women's auxiliary of that organization, under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Whitney as chairman, next Wednesday. Thirty-five boys from East Boston enjoyed a similar outing at Newton yesterday.

(Copyright)  
Testing span of new bridge across Nile with cars, vans, etc., totaling 380 tons

## CANAL AGREEMENT DENIES FREE USE TO U. S. FOREIGN SHIPS

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the Panama canal administration bill was reached by the conference committee of the House and Senate Wednesday by which free passage is denied to American owned ships engaged in foreign trade, foreign shipbuilding materials are admitted free of tariff to the United States and the interstate commerce commission is given power to break up any combination of competing rail and water lines which it finds are not for "the public good."

The attorney-general is given authority to compromise suits. This does not apply, however, to the suit brought by the government involving 2,360,000 acres now pending in the district court of Oregon wherein the United States is complainant and the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, Stephen T. Gage, the Union Trust Company and others are defendants.

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**OLYMPIC ARRIVES LATE**

NEW YORK—With a broken propeller the Olympic, sister ship of the Titanic, arrived in port today almost a day behind schedule. The Olympic broke a blade of one of her propellers just after leaving Queenstown.

## ARMIES FACE TO FACE READY FOR BIG BATTLE IN CONNECTICUT GAME

MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS, Stratford, Conn.—With the Red and the Blue armies facing each other in long parallel lines running north and southwest of the Housatonic river, and but a few miles of broken country separating them, a general engagement between the Red army of invasion and the Blue forces defending the approach to New York is expected early Friday morning.

The two armies, the Red and the Blue, are spending today perfecting their lines of battle, with now and then a small skirmish between small scouting parties.

In order to be near the scene of battle General Bliss moved his headquarters here this morning from Stratford. The aviation section was split up, one plane being with each army and one for headquarters use.

Those who did attach their names to the agreement were Senators Bristow and Sims and Representatives Adamson and Sims. As perfected in the conference committee the canal bill now provides, in brief:

Free passage for American ships engaged in coastwise trade.

American registry for American-owned foreign-built ships engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign shipbuilding materials for use in this country.

Trust-owned ships prohibited from the canal.

Railroads prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating "through the canal or elsewhere" when such ownership is detrimental to the public welfare.

Interstate commerce commission authorized to investigate control of water lines by railroads and sanction it where it is beneficial.

One man government for Panama canal and zone.

In dropping out the Senate amendment giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, the conference committee met the opposition of those who considered this a direct violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

Practically all the force of the Bourne railroad amendment attached to the bill in the Senate was retained by the conference.

It was rewritten to give the interstate commerce commission the right to determine whether railroads should be allowed to hold water lines and to sanction such ownership when it was in the public interest.

The railroad section of the bill is drastic in its term and broad in the power it confers on the interstate commerce commission. It prohibits railroads after July 1, 1914, from owning or controlling competing steamer lines, "operating through the Panama canal or elsewhere," and gives to the interstate commerce commission the power to determine whether the railroad and steamship lines are "competing carriers" within the meaning of the law.

**OLYMPIC RATES SUSPENDED**

WASHINGTON—Bearing directly on the high cost of meat and meat-products, action was taken by the interstate commerce committee today to suspend advances in rates on livestock from points in New Mexico to Kansas City, Mo., and other places from Aug. 20, to Feb. 21, 1913. A number of other proposed advances in rates on live stock have recently been suspended by the commission.

**ATTY.-GEN. SWIFT FILES PAPERS**

Attorney-General James M. Swift filed with the secretary of the commonwealth his proposed trip to the maneuvers. His presence is needed here in connection with extra cabinet business. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, will leave here tonight to review the troops at the close of the maneuvers.

**DEMOCRATS PLAN STATE CONVENTION**

Members of the Democratic state committee met at the Elks Club this afternoon to make arrangements for their convention. It is expected that there will be a contest between the Foss and Pelletier members of the committee over the selection of a chairman as well as over the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions.

## MAYOR SAYS LIGHTS ARE NOT MOST NEEDED OF IMPROVEMENTS

Mayor Fitzgerald, in replying to the finance commission's recommendation that he authorize the purchase of 11,000 Graetzin lamps, said today that he had instructed Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, to get reliable figures on the cost, which he will submit to the city council for action.

The mayor says that there are many things more needed by the city than the change in lighting at present and invites the finance commissioners to come to his office any day and hear the complaints and requests for other improvements.

The commission takes the ground that the mayor's arguments in favor of extending the Rising Sun Company's contract are without basis and that the best thing he can do is to take the advice of Louis Rourke, commissioner of public works, and install the Graetzin street lighting system.

This was contained in a report sent to the mayor by the commission last night.

The communication takes up in detail the reasons given by the mayor for refusing to approve the purchase of the Graetzin lamps and favoring a new contract with the Rising Sun Company. In regard to the more pressing improvements, the commission declares that these same improvements existed at the time the money was authorized by the city council and later approved by the mayor. The commission says the mayor should have voted the order at that time if he thought other matters were pressing. The commission says:

"The money may be diverted to some other improvement, but to do so requires the joint action of the mayor and the city council. The commission does not believe that the city council will join with the mayor in such a transfer. As a result of this lack of cooperation, the money will remain in the city treasury to the credit of street lighting until either the mayor uses it for its intended purpose or a city council is elected which will join with him in diverting it to other uses."

The latest offer of the Rising Sun Company the commission deems to be merely an excuse for further delay. The offer would give the Rising Sun Company practically complete control of the city's gas lighting for the balance of the mayor's present term, it declares."

## RAILWAY EXTENSIONS MEET OPPOSITION OF SPRINGFIELD MEN

Counsel for the city of Springfield and for the Berkshire Street Railway Company and the town of Blandford argued on the merits of the proposed north and south locations of the extension to the street railway through Becket, Otis, Blandford and Huntington, in respect to its relation to the development of the watershed of Springfield, before the railroad commission today. A number of residents from North Blandford were present.

W. H. Brooks, for the city of Springfield, opened the hearing by declaring that the city was planning to develop the northern part of the watershed about North Blandford and to construct a reservoir and that it objected to any electric line crossing that shed. Reasons for the objection were that the road would bring picnic parties and that it would increase the price of real estate which the city would be obliged to purchase. He asked that every kind of reasonable investigation be made before the route was determined.

Thomas Beech, engineer for the water commission of Springfield, testified he had surveyed the northern route proposed by the commission and found that satisfactory connections could be made at either end with the rest of the line.

When questioned by Henry W. Ely, counsel for the street railway company, he had no maps to present as to the elevations of the northerly route and the points at which it would connect with the rest of the extension. The hearing was adjourned until later in the day. E. H. Brewster represented the town of Blandford.

The battle lines of the two armies are now about eight miles long and close together. The Blues are firmly entrenched in the hills and will offer a stubborn resistance to the invading Reds.

Lieutenants Arnold and Kirtland of the hydroaeroplane, which was wrecked as they were flying from Marblehead, Mass., reported at Stratford today.

The Blue line of battle runs through the towns of Huntington and Monroe, the Red front being about four miles from the Housatonic at Shelton.

**WALKER PAPERS WITH NEARLY 3000 SIGNATURES FILED**

WASHINGTON—President Taft does not expect to attend the war game in Connecticut. He had hoped to see its finish.

Secretary of War Stimson today abandoned his proposed trip to the maneuvers. His presence is needed here in connection with extra cabinet business. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, will leave here tonight to review the troops at the close of the maneuvers.

**ATTY.-GEN. SWIFT FILES PAPERS**

Attorney-General James M. Swift filed with the secretary of the commonwealth his nomination papers for a re-nomination as the Republican candidate for the position which he now holds.

The papers contain a total of 1918 names, secured in Bristol, Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Franklin and Hampden counties.

The papers of State Auditor John E. White of Tisbury, who is also a candidate for re-nomination, were filed late yesterday.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## EMBROIDERED GOWN IS DAINTY

Made of marquisette, with graceful fichu

GOWNS made of thin material are particularly charming treated in this way, for the skirt is full enough to mean some folds and a graceful effect, while the fichu is one of the prettiest possible. It can be extended to form a poshion at the back or finished at the belt as preferred, and the blouse beneath is made with sleeves that are stitched to the armholes. There are undersleeves that can be used or omitted as desired.

The skirt is a very simple one. There is a wide back gore with two narrower side gores which are joined and lapped onto a panel. In this case, the panel is trimmed with lace and frills, but it can be made with a hem and three wide tucks above, or it can be made perfectly plain and either of the same or contrasting material. Both high and natural waist lines are correct. This skirt can be finished in either way.

For the frock adapted to parties, marquisette is as pretty as any material that could be named, but this same model could be utilized for dimity, lawn or batiste to be very dainty and charming. Dimity with trimming of Valenciennes banding and with the front gore hemmed and tucked would be charming in a much simpler way.

For the medium size, the blouse will require four yards of material 27 1/2 yards 36 or 44, with four yards of banding and 12 yards of lace for frills, and 1 1/4 yards 18 inches wide for the chemise and undersleeves; the skirt five yards 27, four yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 5 1/2 yards of banding and 1 1/4 yards of lace.

The pattern of the blouse (7351), cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure, and of the skirt (7483), in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

## WOMAN MAKES TINY FARM PAY

Another breeds cattle, and a third finds success in flowers

MARY RANKIN CRANSTON, a New York librarian, was getting a good enough salary as salaries go, but only that and nothing more.

She hunted about, found a little farm in New Jersey, made a payment on it with her savings of six years—savings from money earned by extra work, not from her regular salary—and two and a half years later she quit library work for good and moved out to her farm.

She planted potatoes and failed. She planted rye and failed. But in the second failure she learned a lesson about raising hay that was worth the failure. She nursed the fruit trees already on the place and added more, planted some berry bushes, bought some chickens and for the first time knew the real meaning of the word "independence."

From the beginning the little farm of 14 acres has paid living expenses. If its owner wants a new hat, says the House-keeper, she finds it in the hens' nests. If she needs a new dress, there is one hanging on the berry bushes or on the fruit trees; and from the hay field can be harvested new books or a buggy, as the need of the moment may be. So far Mrs. Cranston has done all of the work herself except the ploughing, harrowing and cultivating.

"I look after my horse, chickens, garden, crops and housekeeping all alone, and love every bit of it," she declares enthusiastically. And in spare moments she has received enough from magazine articles and from lectures to pay for a new house.

She would not recommend her sort of farm life for leisure lovers, but in return for constant work and good management she has found independence, keen pleasure and the best possible opportunity for self-development. Incidentally she has discovered that she can do a bigger day's work than she ever dreamed of and feel the better for it.

Miss Mary E. Boots of Milpitas, Cal., grew up on a ranch, but her education fitted her as well for teaching or giving

which were originated by her mother.

## SUIT PICTURES TO APARTMENT

They should be hung flat on wall

HANG pictures flat on the wall, they are no longer tilted. Fine marine views are always in good taste for living room or library. The long side walls of a hall make an excellent gallery for engravings and etchings. Some time try having your hall a la Rembrandt—tan walls with Rembrandt prints in sepia.

Pretty passepartout motto pictures with delicate violet or rose decoration are very appropriate for milady's boudoir, says the Washington Herald.

Attractive for the country house or bedroom of city homes are those sketchily painted pictures which show any one of the various subjects with singular grace of pose, if of animal, bird, or fish life, and if of flowers or butterflies, the same charm of naturalness lingers in it.

In furnishing a new home, if you are to have pictures, have unobtrusive, preferably plain wall papers for background; as to the pictures, go slowly, get them one by one, for a bare wall is preferable to a poor picture.

Good photographic reproductions are within everybody's reach and add a touch of refinement to the simplest home.

At the present time small pictures are

## TRIED RECIPES

### POTATO SOUP

BOIL a quart of potatoes and an onion until thoroughly cooked. Pour off the water. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg and beat the whole well with a fork or wooden spoon. Heat a quart of milk and pour over this mixture. Salt and pepper to taste. Keep it hot on back of stove until served, but do not allow it to boil after the milk has been added.

### RIGHT WAY TO POACH EGGS

Have a saucepan of water boiling hot, but not actually bubbling. Break the eggs, one at a time, into a saucer and slide them into place in the water. Draw the pan aside where they can not boil and baste the water over them with a spoon until they are covered with a thin veil of white. Have ready slices of bread toasted, buttered and cut in pieces the size of the eggs and arranged on a hot platter. As each egg is lifted out on a skimmer, trim off the ragged edges and slide it on the toast.

### PEANUT COOKIES

One and a third cups sugar, one cup butter or part drippings, one egg, four tablespoons sweet milk, one teaspoon soda and one cup peanuts put through grinder (one quart before shelled). Flour to roll.

### HAM TOAST

A nice way to use the remnants of a boiled ham is to make ham toast. Grind or chop the ham until you have about a cupful of meat, using some of the fat, as that improves the flavor. Melt a tablespoon of butter in a saucepan and add a tablespoon of flour. As soon as it is blended add 1 1/3 cups of sweet milk. Let this thicken slightly, then add ham and the whites of two hard-boiled eggs which have been mashed with a fork. Season with pepper and a little salt. Pour over round slices of toast which have been placed on a platter. Take the yolks of the eggs and put through a potato masher or grater and sprinkle over the top. Garnish with parsley.

### VEGETABLE DINNER, A LA CASSEROLE

To those who may not have a casserole dish a good sized bean pot will prove a good substitute, but be sure to have it covered tightly. A boiled dinner prepared in this way and cooked in the oven does away with the disagreeable odor which penetrates every part of the house. One large head of cabbage, one turnip, two carrots, two beets (if small), two parsnips. Put all in casserole with water sufficient to cook, and add one pound sausage; cover tightly and cook four and a half hours; at the end of that time uncover and lay in potatoes that have been pared. Cook half an hour longer. Liver and bacon can be used in place of sausage.

### POOR MAN'S CAKE

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup milk, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla or other extract, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Beat together the egg and sugar till light; add milk, then the melted butter and extract. Sift the flour and baking powder twice, add the liquid mixture to them and beat well. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven.—San Francisco Call.

### SWISS SERVANTS

In Switzerland there is a great association of women who are working over the different social questions of the day, writes a contributor to the Monitor. One of the branches of that work is devoted to giving servants, who have been in the same family for five years a diploma. If they stay for 10 years, women get a silver brooch, and men a tie pin with emblem of the association; and if they continue in the same service for 20 years they are presented with a silver watch. In Switzerland one very often meets those who have served in the same family for 40 and 50 years.

### GOOD SUBSTITUTE

For a substitute for whipped cream: Beat the whites of two eggs very stiff; slice thinly one banana, add to the eggs and beat until thoroughly dissolved; sweeten to taste with powdered sugar, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The richness of color and delicious taste make this the equal of, rather than a substitute for whipped cream.

## The High Price of Meats

Is simply a natural result of supply and demand. If you want to reduce the demand and thus secure some relief from high prices—eat less meat. You may be eating too much now. Eat it less often, and substitute some other good wholesome nutritive food. Try the old Standard Reliable Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. This flour makes the most wholesome and delicious food. Full of strength and goodness.

RAISIN BREAD made of this flour is a meal in itself, more nutritious than meat. Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills Flour. Get it in original packages as packed at the mill. It is put up in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels. If he can't supply you write us.

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FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 State Street, Boston

## ALL FROM PIECE OF NECK MEAT

Many meals and a dozen mince pies

IN providing for my family of six it is absolutely necessary for me to make every dollar do its full duty. Prices ran from 16 to 18 cents per pound for stew meat, and steaks or roasts were simply out of reach.

"Have you a neck piece?" I inquired. The merchant produced a heavy, hand-some side of beef.

"Seven cents for the first cut, eight for the second," he said.

"If I took both cuts, how much could you let me have for eight?" I bargained. He indicated on the meat about where he would cut, and I was satisfied. He sawed it off and weighed it. There were 18 pounds strong. I had him cut it into three parts nearly equal; the first part was nearly half bone, the second had less, and the third was nearly all meat. This last piece I asked him to cut into suitable size for stewing. I purchased two pounds of suet and two of pork chops.

The first cut of this meat was washed, trimmed, and placed in a kettle to boil. After it had cooked two hours the pork chops were added, and all was cooked till the meat separated from the bones. It was then salted, taken from the stove and allowed to cool. The liquor had nearly all boiled away, and after cooling, I took out about half the beef, chopped it with a pound of the suet, added twice its bulk of chopped apples, sweetened it partly with good molasses and partly with sugar, added salt, spice, raisins and currants to taste, and I had mince-meat for a dozen pies. I packed it in an earthen jar and put it in the cellar till I should need it. The rest of this kettle of meat, including the pork, I removed from the bone, chopped, seasoned quite highly with salt, pepper, sage, moistened sufficiently with the liquor, and packed in a bread-bin. Here I had about four pounds of what we call "pressed meat." When cold, this will slice like hogshage cheese, is much more wholesome, and quite as palatable. This is most convenient for supper and breakfast. What little liquor was left in the kettle was used as the basis of a split-pea soup.

The second cut I boiled in plenty of water, with two bay leaves and a half-dozen cloves, till very tender. Then I added a handful of salt, and allowed to cool in the liquor. It was very nice sliced and eaten cold. That portion which would not slice well made a very nice meat.

Pressed meat for four meals, cold boiled meat for three meals, hash for one meal, Hamburg steak for one meal, beef "l'Italiane" for one meal, brown stew for one meal, two soups, and a dozen mince pies.—Modern Priscilla.

TUNIC TRANSFORMS A GOWN

Out-of-date dress can be made attractive

THAT friendly feature of fashion that can be traced to the ancient Greeks and Romans is helping woman to achieve beauty at small cost. Tunics are still salient facts in the story of styles and it may be added, are more attractive and varied than ever.

The commendable point in summer tunics is the fact that a new tunic transforms an old gown. If your silk frock, your linen dress or your chiffon evening gown be of last year's making, says the Philadelphia North American, it can be brought up to this year's plane of modistic merit by the addition of a tunic. Here are the latest models that show a difference in line, but emphasize the same idea that has stood the test of seasons.

One batiste model seen recently has a deep-pointed yoke and a wide border formed of lines of soutache braid. The front peplum resembles a short, round apron, and the back is cut in similar line. This model slips on over the head, and is fastened at the sides by means of linen-covered buttons.

What is more attractive than a net tunic over a silk dress? Here we have opportunity to use Arabian or ratine lace in an irregular border, which can surround a top trimmed with the heavy lace. The back is made on the same straight line, and a silk girdle holds the tunic in place.

For evening a panier of chiffon, trimmed with beads and embroidered on the edges, is an important feature. It can cover the satin dress worn with it except

nice hash, and the liquor and bone eventually made a splendid vegetable soup. It would have been equally good with barley.

The third cut was the largest of all. It weighed over seven pounds, of which little more than one was bone. The bone and nearly two pounds of the stewing pieces of meat were browned in a spider, then placed in a porcelain-lined iron kettle and stewed slowly all day. The water put with it being cold and not enough to cover it. A little chopped onion was added during the day, and this made the brown gravy delicious when seasoned and thickened. By the way, if the gravy is thickened with half flour and half cornstarch, it is smoother and richer.

About two pounds of the raw meat were run through the food-grinder with half a pound of suet and an onion. All was seasoned with salt, pepper, a spoonful of "kitchen bouquet," and thoroughly mixed. Then add a slightly beaten egg, form into cakes and fry, and you will have as good Hamburg steak as ever you ate. It is also good formed into a single long roll and baked in a hot oven, having only enough water in the baking dish to prevent burning.

The last two pounds of meat I ran through the food-grinder with the remainder of the suet. I broke into small pieces a pint bowl full of macaroni, boiled it according to directions, and placed it in the bottom of a deep baking dish well buttered. Upon the layer of macaroni I placed the meat seasoned with salt and pepper, and over all I poured a can of tomatoes, heated and seasoned with sugar, salt, pepper and celery salt or onion or garlic, if one likes it. I covered this tin with another and allowed it to bake slowly all the afternoon—all day is better if the oven is very slow—and if that wasn't good with nice bread and butter, I wouldn't tell you about it! So this is the bill:

18 pounds of beef at .08	.....	\$1.44
2 pounds of suet at .05	.....	.10
2 pounds pork at .15	.....	.30

Total ..... \$1.84

And this is what I prepared from the purchase:

Pressed meat for four meals, cold boiled meat for three meals, hash for one meal, Hamburg steak for one meal, beef "l'Italiane" for one meal, brown stew for one meal, two soups, and a dozen mince pies.—Modern Priscilla.

at the skirt. The draped fichu, the slashed skirt and the bunch of silk roses are new points to be observed. Any evening dress of last year will form the foundation for the separate tunic of today.

The linen or lawn frock is not exempt from the influence of the tunic. Rows of batiste insertion and lace form the front points that cover the bodice and extend below the waist line in a large panel. A vest of lace fills in the space between the two wide pieces that are passed over the shoulders. This is one of the easiest forms to make.

Flit lace forms another kind of tunic that is more blouse than plenum. It is sleeveless, and the top is rounded to show the yoke of the dress. Silk buttons will effectively trim the blouse. A short pointed tab extends in front and back below a silk girdle.

Last in the tunic story is the square tunic made of allover lace and point de venise lace. Medallions are set in and a lace girdle completes the idea.

The ease with which a transformation can be effected is convincing to the practical and the lover of the beautiful.

## HOME HELPS

A thick slice of onion laid on top of a roast of beef and cooked with it gives a fine flavor to meat and gravy.

Dress shields are conveniently fastened by means of short lengths of baby ribbon on each end of the shield, to tie to similar pieces sewed at corresponding points in the armholes of waists.

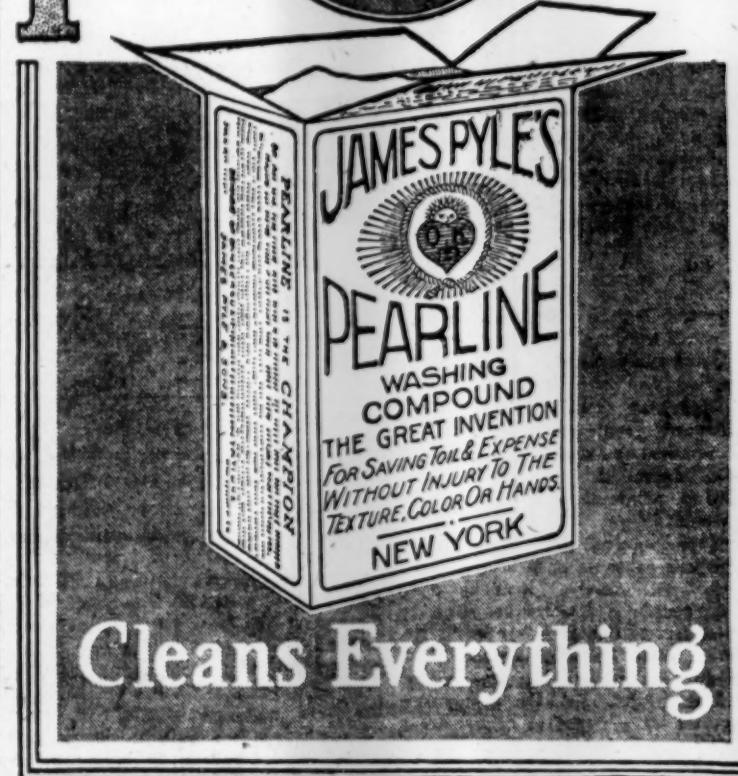
A worn out umbrella has by no means outlived its usefulness. The silk will make good facings, and the ribs are just the things to support flowers, as they are strong and almost invisible.

A piece of velvet pasted at the back and a little way around each side of a shoe heel that slips will hold it in place. A strip of elastic, stretched a little and fastened across the back near the top and just a little to each side, will keep a low shoe from slipping.—Continent.

## GERMAN HEMMING

German hemming was formerly employed—and is now—when a seam should lie very flat. The raw edges of two pieces of cloth are turned down once, the fold toward the seamstress, so that the smooth top of the lower one should not touch the edge of the upper, but is just below it. The lower one is then felled or hemmed to the cloth against which it is laid—like hemming it upside down; when completed the upper fold should be laid over the lower edge and felled down.—Needlecraft.

# Pearline



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WHEN thinking people read a newspaper they want the world's real news

They don't want to search through a maze of trivial, unimportant and unseemly reports in order to get the information that they desire, and then perhaps

# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

JUDGING by the news from San Jose, on this page, humor of the fruit situation has not escaped the Costa Ricans, since they are now taking a more sober and somewhat sarcastic view of it. When the first rumors of a break between Lindo Brothers and the Atlantic Fruit Company reached the country, people saw visions of a financial disruption, and later, when the conflict between the Atlantic and the United was marked by violence, and the government of Costa Rica had to step in to prevent serious clashes, the deputies took it up and it was made an issue involving that impressive thing "la soberania nacional"—national sovereignty. For some time Don Ricardo Jimenez, President of Costa Rica, neglected to play his anti-American flute, as it has been called down there, and, in the opinion of a good many, lost popularity in proportion. But his promptness in rescuing the national sovereignty, endangered by the efforts of the trust to strangle the freedom of traffic in the republic, restored his lost prestige, and, whoever lost in the game, it was not President Jimenez.

What moves the Costa Ricans to cynical remarks is the willingness of the Atlantic Fruit Company to take \$100,000 and forget about the option, when the people of Costa Rica expected it to play David to the United's Goliath. By this time the Costa Ricans must be asking themselves how they ever could entertain the illusions that an American, even an Italo-American, business concern would look at the situation from their own Latin viewpoint, which was one of patriotic emotion. But if the heroic struggle did not come off, there seems to be no ground so far for the suspicion that the Atlantic Fruit, backed, as the public is credibly informed, by the Hamburg-American line, has sold out to the trust, so far as Costa Rica is concerned. And even were the Atlantic temporarily at a loss to acquire the needed foothold in that republic, it would probably have the effect of increased development elsewhere in tropical America with an inevitable reaction on Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, the Costa Ricans are unquestionably right when with patriotic emotions they see a great political issue, not a purely economic one in the fruit struggle. Given the conditions today prevailing in tropical America, and interrelations governed partly by racial problems, partly by the event of many centuries, the coming completion of the Panama canal, it is impossible not to perceive the inevitably imperialistic trend of huge concerns formed to do business in relatively small political entities and notably a business based on the development of vast tracts of land. Perhaps it is not out of the way to point to the circumstance that the pioneer company is ultra-American, while the newcomer is foreign in origin and much more so even in backing.

## COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL ACTION IS FRIENDLY TOWARD VENEZUELA

## CHILEANS DIVIDED IN OPINION ON EFFECT OF SALTA RAILROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—According to official reports from Castillejos, the persons guilty of Indian slave-raiding in the Goajira region have been apprehended and are waiting trial by the authorities of Zulia. General satisfaction is expressed at this action, for political as well as humanitarian reasons, as the raids had partly occurred in violation of Colombian territory.

In regard to the relations between this country and Colombia, favorable comment is made on the general order issued by the Superior Military School of Colombia, on the 5th of July, the anniversary of Venezuelan independence, which ends with a paragraph reading: "The officers and alumni of the Superior Military School of Colombia which includes four distinguished officers of the Venezuelan army, on this day of patriotic memories, express their wishes for the prosperity of the sister nation and for the happiness of its president. The directors of the school regard this day as a special holiday for the institute, therefore suspend all work, instruct a special commission to present its compliments to the Venezuelan legation, order the hoisting of the flag and have this order of the day transmitted to Colonel Santana, chief of the military mission from Venezuela."

## ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR COSTA RICA

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—The municipality of Paraíso has accepted the plans submitted by the board of public works for the installation of electric light by the same board.

The municipality of Pacaca has signed a contract with the tramway company for the installation of electric light at favorable terms.

At Santa Ana the new drainage system and public lighting has been inaugurated.

## COLONIZATION OF UPPER PARANA

(Special to the Monitor)

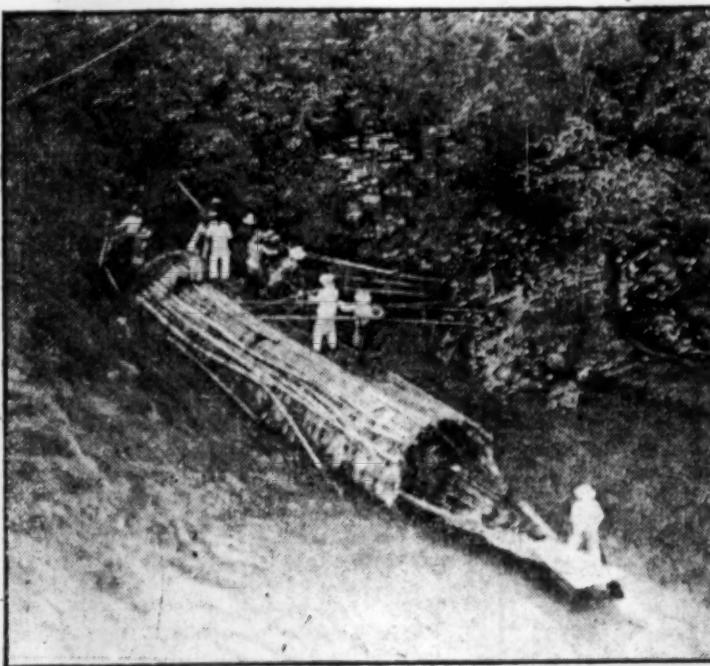
ASUNCION, Paraguay—It is announced that a prominent foreign promoter who has already several important industries in operation in this republic is about to begin the colonization of the upper Parana on a large scale by numbers of European immigrants.

Latin-American Concessions for public utilities Financed by Bankers Trust Company NEW YORK

## ARRIVAL AT GIRARDOT OF BOAT WITH MEMBERS OF BOGOTA'S 400



View of Girardot, end of navigation on the Magdalena, and terminal of Girardot railway to Bogota



Native covered canoe (champan) being poled up the Magdalena river in Colombia



Presidential palace in Bogota, capital of Colombia, the city being on a plain, 8600 feet above the sea

## INDIANS ACTIVE IN OUTBREAK ON THE PILCOMAYO

(Special to the Monitor)

RESISTENCIA, Chaco Terr., A. R.—Renewed attacks by Indians on the warpath are reported along the Pilcomayo, causing a serious situation among the troops garrisoning the forts on the river banks. The Indian warfare by ambush has proved disastrous to many garrisons

according to the latest reports and there is no indication of an early suppression of the revolt. The situation on the Bolivian border in Formosa territory is

watched with much concern especially as the long-standing dispute between the Argentine and Bolivia is about to be settled by a joint border commission that is to operate near the disturbed district.

It is noted that the military authorities are more than ever reticent about developments on the firing line.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has approved the plans submitted for the new port works, relative to the breakwaters.

In consequence of the government decree cancelling the contract with M. Maillet, the architect, the three projects covering the construction of the new Palace of Justice, the General Post and Telegraph Office building and the National Central College of Buenos Aires are again open.

TUCUMAN, A. R.—It is estimated that the sugar crop will cover the needs of the republic, there being an increase

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

Special Trains From Capital Have Brought Friends to Meet Them—Scenes on Trip Up the Magdalena

## PREHISTORIC RUINS

Today the traveler who has written so entertainingly for readers of the Monitor an account of his trip up the Magdalena river in Colombia tells of his arrival at Girardot and describes scenes immediately preceding. He writes of the people of the city of Bogota, of river navigation and the wonders of the Andes.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

WE ARE awakened by a scurrying of feet on the upper deck, as our boat pursues its course up the Magdalena. The stars to the westward still twinkle, but in the eastern sky we note evidence of the near approach of day. Gradually the gray clouds which hover over the higher mountain peaks become seemingly less dense, while those scattered high above us are gradually colored with lively tints of beautiful shade. Streaks of crimson closely followed by a glorious burst of reflected fire shoot forth. Long stretches of deep grays rapidly change to wondrous blues. The glorious orb of day peaks above the mountain crest and then suddenly in all its effulgence bursts upon us.

We have little desire for breakfast on board the boat and keep far removed from kitchen odors. We are hungry and the sight of the huge iron bridge in the distance is tantalizing, especially when we note our snail-like progress, for just beyond lies Girardot and here we shall find an up-to-date hotel with a good cuisine.

We have arrived; the river bank seems crowded with humanity. We find it is on account of our fellow passengers, members of Bogota's 400, who have been abroad for several years, and special trains have brought many friends and relatives to meet them. For us there are no familiar faces as we are strangers in a foreign land.

We make our way up the gangplank and hasten to our hotel. Our river trip is over, and, while the Magdalena still extends southward and is navigable for boats of lighter draft, and canoes can be poled by native river men full many a mile, it has met our needs and we must leave it, for our goal is far into the interior.

To the south lies the valley of the St. Augustine. Here one can see evidence of the existence of a prehistoric race, for ruins and arches of great antiquity still maintain an upright position amidst forest tangle, where they have defied the ravages of time.

On landing, we meet an expedition just returning heavy laden with paper casts from which they hope to duplicate monstrous figures and exhibit them in the university at Berlin. Through the benignity of Professor Strobel, who headed this venturesome expedition and unearthed many treasures, we were allowed to take valuable and interesting proofs from original photographic plates representing ideas of the people who inhabited this section 3000 years ago.

To the westward are the step-like plateaus of the Andes, and when we climb them there will be disclosed to our view at a great height the wondrous city of Bogota, filled with progressive people, living under a republican form of government. As we journey eastward and climb the topmost peaks, we can peer thousands of feet over sheer precipices and see the level vastness of the primitive tropical forests and catch glimmers of the river Meta. Beyond our eastern horizon it will become absorbed by the mighty Orinoco, whose wonderful volume slowly meanders until it reaches the broad Atlantic. Westward, far in the distance, Tolima can be seen in all its majesty, rising high above its fellows, for Tolima is king of all. Midst these inspiring sights we bid the reader farewell.

CONCEPCION, Chile—According to reports by a number of experts, the coal deposits discovered in Talcahuano and Arauco are estimated to produce several millions of tons.

DEAN FUNES, A. R.—The municipality is negotiating for the establishment of an electric light and power plant.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has approved the plans submitted for the new port works, relative to the breakwaters.

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TUCUMAN, A. R.—It is estimated that the sugar crop will cover the needs of the republic, there being an increase

## FRUIT SITUATION IN COSTA RICA CLOUDED BY COMPLICATIONS

Belief That the Atlantic Is to Stay in the Field for the Present, but Hoped for Competition Is Not Assured

## BOUNDARY A FACTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—Since the announcement of the compromise effected between Lindo Brothers and the Atlantic Fruit Company, the former paying the latter \$100,000 for the cancellation of the banana land option, the future status of the Atlantic and its competition with the United is being discussed with more animation than ever, although the general public has recently taken a much more sober and somewhat sarcastic view of the situation as affecting the interests of the country. There is unquestionably much disappointment over the readiness with which the Atlantic took the \$100,000, as it is argued that it means the end of the much-sought and hoped-for competition and deliverance from the trust.

That the Atlantic is going to stay in the field for the present is no longer officially doubted, notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, but Signor Di Giorgio's recent emphatic utterances telegraphed here from New York apparently failed to help the prestige of his company, as the Costa Rican government or rather President Jimenez, through his secretary, flatly denied the most vital point of Mr. Di Giorgio's statement, viz., that the Costa Rican government had cabled him the offer of a large tract of banana land and the exclusive use of a navigable river supposedly the Parismina. Otherwise the government was absolutely silent, neither confirmation nor denial being forthcoming as to the report that the Atlantic agent, Mr. Wetmore, had addressed a communication to the government setting forth the insurmountable difficulties in the way of carrying on the exportation of bananas because of the lack of fruit not belonging by contract to the United and asking that the commission sent out to investigate the quantity of bananas available outside of the contracts held by the United, be recalled.

It is believed that the commission found conditions such that only an adverse report is possible. However, the impression is that negotiations are still going on for the government cession of 10,000 hectares, about 25,000 acres, in the Tortuguero region, recently visited by a commission in behalf of the Atlantic, on condition that the company cultivate the lands for bananas, canalize the lagoons and build a port.

Caution is now beginning to be urged on the government because of the importance of the Tortuguero region, comprising several rivers and estuaries bounded in the north by Nicaragua near the mouth of the San Juan river and the Caribbean end of the Nicaragua canal project and in the south by the Parismina river region which has also been mentioned persistently with rumored government cessions; attention is called to the fact that it lies in the opposite direction from the bulk of the United Fruit Company's lands toward and on the border of Panama.

People are inclined to take the boundary demarcation between Costa Rica and Panama, entrusted to four American engineers, that is one for each republic and two in arbitral capacity, as related to the whole fruit situation on both sides of the border and the award is eagerly awaited. The labors of the Americans are not escaping varied comment.

## TRAVEL

## TRAVEL

## CHILE IS WORKING ACTIVELY TO ADVANCE MILITARY AVIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Military aviation has been taken up with great enthusiasm, especially in view of the activity displayed by neighboring nations. In an interview given to the press by the minister of war and marine, Don Luis Devoto, special stress is laid on the fact that several Chilean officers are taking courses at the Bleriot military aviation school in Paris and are expected shortly to take their pilot degree. On their return from Europe the minister said, a Chilean school of aviation will be opened at El Cenador. Several aeroplanes have already been bought by the army and more are ordered. For some time past Chilean officers have investigated the types best suited for Chile and some important papers have been published by high officers. A young officer who is coming to the front in aviation proposes to fly the entire length and breadth of Chile in order to make a thorough study of atmospheric conditions and determine on the best type of machine for military purposes. This officer, Lieut. Molina Lavin, has just returned from Europe, where he had been sent for the purpose of studying aviation, and he is counted upon as one of the principal organizers and instructors in aviation.

One of the principal members of the Aero Club Chileno that is being formed is Col. Don Jorge Lora Prieto, and the propaganda of the club is essentially one of support of military aviation.

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## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

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Baltimore.

9:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Rambler.

10:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

11:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

12:00 M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

1:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

2:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

3:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

4:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

5:00 P. M. from Cen-  
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Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

6:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

7:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
Baltimore.

8:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays—S. S. Weymouth and  
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Baltimore.

2:00 P. M. from Cen-  
tral Wharf—Weekdays and  
Sundays

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your free want Ads. with the following newscasters:

**BOSTON**  
Stefano Radesa, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Bolt, 678 Shawmut ave.  
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.  
D. C. Ladd, 172 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.  
Jenner Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.  
P. E. Ricard, 303 Minard st.  
Minard & Thompson, 70 Harrison ave.

**EAST BOSTON**  
H. L. Buswell, 104 Saratoga st.  
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.  
Richard C. H. Chapman, 17 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Anna Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Howard Fristee, 104 Dorchester st.  
T. A. Kennedy, 70 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

**ALLSTON**  
Allston News Co.

**AMESBURY**  
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

**ANDOVER**  
O. P. Chase, 100 Main st.

**ARLINGTON**  
Arlington News Company.

**ATLLEBORO**  
L. H. Cooper, 147 Main st.

**BEVERLY**  
Beverly News Company.

**BRIGHTON**  
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE**  
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

**BROCKTON**  
George C. H. H. 28 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

**CAMBRIDGE**  
Amen Bros., Harvard square.  
F. L. Beunk, 12 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON**  
George L. Bond, 100 Main st.

**CHELSEA**  
as Blandford, 128 Winthrop st.  
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.  
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

**DEERFIELD**  
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE**  
James W. Hunnewell, 294 Mass. ave.

**NEWCASTLE**  
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER**  
B. H. Hunt, 1469 Dorchester ave.  
Charles A. O'Connell, 205 Bowdoin st.

**EDEN**  
M. B. French, 454 Broadway.  
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER**  
W. H. Wilts, 100 Main st.

**FAULKNER**  
L. M. Harcourt, 100 Main st.

**FITCHBURG**  
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

**FRANKLIN**  
J. W. Batchelder, 296.

**FOREST HILLS**  
James H. Litchfield, 16 Hockley pk. ave.

**GLOUCESTER**  
Frank M. C. 100 Main st.

**HARVEY**  
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

**HUDSON**  
Charles G. French Co., 23 Main st.

**JAMAICA PLAIN**  
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

**LAWRENCE**  
James L. Ford, 20 Franklin st.

**LEOMINSTER**  
A. C. Hosmer, 12 Lowell.

**LOWELL**  
G. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimac st.

**Lynn**  
B. N. Breed, 10 Market square.

**MALDEN**  
L. P. Russell, 93 Ferry st.

**MANCHESTER, MASS.**  
L. W. Floyd.

**MEDFORD**  
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

**MELROSE**  
Frank H. Peck, 334 River st.

**MERRIMAC**  
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

**WEST MEDFORD**  
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

**MILBROOK**  
George L. Lathrop, 100 Main st.

**NEEDHAM**  
V. A. Rowe, 100 New Bedford st.

**NEWBURYPORT**  
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

**ROCKLAND**  
A. S. Peterson, 100 New Bedford st.

**ROSLINDALE**  
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

**PLYMOUTH**  
Charles A. Smith, 100 Main st.

**QUINCY**  
L. A. Chapin, 100 Main st.

**READING**  
M. F. Charles, 100 Main st.

**ROXBURY**  
R. Allison & Co., 3581 Warren st.

**SALEM**  
A. D. Williams, 140 Dudley st.

**SAUGERTAI**  
E. R. Roberts, 100 Washington st.

**SCITUATE**  
W. E. Robbins, Eglington square.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**  
Robert Shaws, 82 Main, 215 Main, 156

**BRIDGEPORT**  
C. L. Moore, 100 Harrison ave.

**THE KNICKERBOCKER**  
160 State st.

**W. F. Conklin & C., 457 State st.**

**HIGHLAND PARK & W. P. CO.**  
814

**MINER & CO., Inc.**  
310 Main st.

**SALEM**  
A. W. Rice, 100 Main st.

**THE NEWTONS**  
G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.

**W. F. Woodman**, 1241 Center st., Newton.

**C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.**

**A. V. Harrington, C. block, 205 Center st., Newton.**

**T. A. Rice, 821 Washington st., Newton.**

**CHARLES H. STACY, West Newton.**

**C. H. Baskerville, North Upper Falls.**

**E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.**

**W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.**

**WAVERLEY**  
W. J. Keeler, 100 Main st.

**WEST SOMERVILLE**  
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave., Weymouth.

**WINCHESTER**  
Winchester News Co.

**WOBBURN**  
Moore & Parker, 100 Main st.

**WORCESTER**  
F. A. Eastern Company.

**CONNECTICUT**  
Bridgeport

Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

**NEW HAVEN**  
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

**MAINE**  
BANGOR—O. C. Bean.

**BATH**—L. B. Swett Co.

**NEWPORT**  
N. D. Estes, 1st Harbor st.

**PORTLAND**  
J. W. Peterson, 17 Middle st.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
CONCORD

W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

Eugene Sulzer, 100 North Main st.

**MANCHESTER**  
L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

**NASHUA**—F. P. Trow.

**PORTSMOUTH**  
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

**RHODE ISLAND**  
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

**VERMONT**  
NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy

**ST. JOHNSBURY**  
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

**CONNECTICUT**  
New Haven

**NEW YORK**  
New York

**NEW JERSEY**  
Newark

**NEW YORK**  
New York

## Classified Advertisements

For a free-advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK OR CLEANING—Young colored woman desired to work for Mrs. M. MATTHEW, 81 E. Lenox st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wife desired position as cook and laundress; capable of taking charge; city, country.

GENERAL MAID—Situation wanted by ne-

cessarily capable, general for Apply to cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position with re-

lative family; furnish best of references; Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position in re-

spective family; will go anywhere. A. MATEL, Box 407.

HOUSEKEEPER—Catholic Protestant

woman with boy 6 years desired pos-

ition; good references. MERCER,

21 E. Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position as house-

keeper desired by refined English woman.

Business: thoroughly understands her

work. Address MISS C. S. TILMOT, 220 W. Newton st., Suite 27.

HOUSEKEEPER—Desires position in re-

spective family; good references; N. H. LEN.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady

wants to take charge of apartment. Address Mrs. F. W. MORRIS, 29 Wellington st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—German woman (32) com-

petent, with a child, desires position;

good references. MRS. MILLER,

Box 101, Elmwood, Mass.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR Every-

body's, the Collector and Adventurer, a

good, steady woman can earn good sal-

ary. To THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING

CO., 200 Park Ridge bldg., New York.

PAINTER KALSONNELL, all-round man,

especially, paraded German, wants

good, steady work; private or

owners. WILLIAM KLINGERSCHNITZ,

902 W. 42nd st., New York city.

PORTER—Colored man wants place as

porter or driver. ROBERT PESOR, 61

Franklin st., Boston.

REPRESENTATIVE—An American with re-

ference to his work, would like to ex-

periment with a good position as

advertising representative. Address

MR. BOURNE, 59 Norway st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Swedish woman desires

employment at Roxbury st., Boston.

LADY—Wants to earn good training;

position as maid, attendant

and housekeeper. Address

MISS H. FLAHERTY, 26 Northfield

st., Boston.

LAUNDRY ON CLEANING—By mail

or by express wanted by a capable woman

referring to her.

LAUNDRESS—Protestant, wants laun-

dry work or cleaning by the day; will

also accommodate at cooking by the day;

good steady position; good location.

ELIZA WESTON, 10 Tabor dr.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAUNDRY—Wants to earn good training;

position as maid, attendant

and housekeeper. Address

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## EXPERIMENT ENDING THAT SOUGHT TO AID WEST INDIAN SUGAR

Mr. Asquith Announces That United Kingdom Will Leave Convention That Limited Sugar Export

### OPPOSITION ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When, at question time in the House of Commons, on Aug. 1, Thomas Lough, the member for West Islington, rose and asked the prime minister whether he could fix a time for the discussion of the sugar convention, no one expected an answer of international importance to be made. Mr. Buxton, the president of the Board of Trade, who replied to the question on behalf of the prime minister, soon made this apparent.

The government, he explained, had determined to notify to the other parties of the convention their determination to withdraw the United Kingdom, from Sept. 1, 1913, the interval being caused by the necessary year's notice. The decision being made public at a moment when Parliament was about to be prorogued, and when a great number of members were already scattered over the world, caused a considerable amount of criticism on the opposition benches. The Unionist leaders were so totally unprepared for the announcement that they were clearly taken by surprise.

The member for North Devon, William Mitchell-Thomson, himself a member of the West Indian committee, was the first to call on the prime minister for an explanation, and for an opportunity of discussing the question. He was supported by Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain, with the result that Mr. Asquith promised a day for the discussion, even if it necessitated delaying the prorogation of the House.

### Origin Is Recalled

The convention itself was signed, in Brussels, in March, 1902, by Mr. Balfour's government. It came into force on Sept. 1, 1903, for five years, and on its expiration, was renewed by the ministry of Mr. Asquith, who had then been in office for some 18 months, for a further period of five years. It will, therefore, expire on Sept. 1, 1913, and notice of the withdrawals must be given by any of the parties to it one year before that date.

The origin of Mr. Balfour's policy lay in the struggle which had been going on practically for just a century between the cane sugar of the West Indian possessions of the United Kingdom, and the beet sugar of the continental powers.

It was in 1760 that a Berlin apothecary, Marigraff, discovered the means by which sugar could be extracted from beet. For upwards of 40 years, no further interest was taken in the matter. It was not until Napoleon, faced with the destruction of the sea-borne trade of the French empire and the capture of the West Indian islands, conceived the idea of establishing a beet industry in France, that anything more was heard of the discovery of the Berlin apothecary.

After Waterloo, the cultivation of the beet, which had begun to grow up all over the continent, was neglected, and it was not until 1829 that it was definitely established, during the reign of Charles X. From that moment, cultivation of the beet spread rapidly over Europe, and, with the exception of the United Kingdom, which still relied upon its West India islands, the production of beet sugar by means of bounties was undertaken by all the great industrial countries.

### Effect to Be Seen

What the full effect of this will be within the empire, it is difficult to say. The decision undoubtedly will be badly received in the West Indies, but there is a growing tendency being shown to rely less on sugar and more on fruit and other products in those islands. The convention can hardly be regarded as more than an experiment made to save the sugar trade of the West Indies. It is doubtful if such an experiment, taken by itself, could be successful.

The sugar imports from the West Indies to the United Kingdom are comparatively insignificant compared with the total imports of the continent, so that, if anything is to be done to aid that industry, it is tolerably clear that it must be done as part of a great scheme of preferential treatment, and not as an isolated incident.

In any case, if the efforts to produce home-grown beet are successful, the West India islands will have to face a new competition, and it will be interesting to see what the exact effect of the denunciation of the convention will be on the beet-growing industry which is just beginning to get under way in Norfolk and in Cornwall. There can be no question that, if it should be possible to grow a great beet crop in the United Kingdom, it would be of immense advantage to the country, but whether it would be possible to make such an industry pay, in the face of enormous bounty-import, is a question which would have to be decided.

One possibility the denunciation of the convention will have, though it is perhaps a remote one. In the event of a tariff reform Parliament being returned, the ministry of the day would "end its hands free for the setting up of preferential treatment between the United Kingdom and the West India islands. If the protectionists of the United Kingdom can induce the country to give them a majority, the denunciation of the convention will, from their point of view, prove comparatively immaterial, if not positively advantageous. If, on the other hand, the country proves determined not to consent to protection in any form, the failure of the experiment in favor of the West India islands will not prove

the man chiefly responsible for the very serious.

## TRADITION BARELY TOUCHES OXTED AND HISTORY IS MUTE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

**Bell Inn, Oxted, Surrey, Eng.—Under the bell are steps leading to a chimney-corner firepiece 556 years old**

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Happy is the village that has no history" might be a new rendering of the old saying that would apply fittingly to Old Oxted, on the borders of Kent and Surrey. A few scant lines is all the notice it gets from the guide books, and with London scarcely 20 miles away, it still keeps its quiet and simplicity.

The old village lies half a mile from New Oxted, one steep street, straggling up the hill. Its houses are built in simple fashion, some brick, some plain white and timbered, many with odd little terraces to accommodate the steepness of the street, reaching from the roadway by a side-way flight of steps.

On the brow of the hill, which it has crowned for more than 500 years, stands the oldest house in the village, the Bell inn. It is a whitewashed, red-roofed building, with diamond-paned windows, and the bell from which it takes its name hangs at the side. Like the village, it has no history, though it has the traditional old song by Caldecott comes to mind:

"... an the next thing they did find

Was a two-three children leaving school, 'an these they left behind

Look ye there!"

"One said that they were children, but another he said, 'Nay, They're no' but little angels, so we'll leave 'em to their play.' Look ye there!"

sugar convention was Joseph Chamberlain, who, from a free trader, had become the great exponent of preferential trade in the empire and of tariff reform.

Austria, France, Germany, Holland and Russia bound themselves as to the amount of their exports, while the United Kingdom placed a certain duty on the import of bountiful-fed sugar, which had the effect of raising the price of sugar in the home market from 1½d. to 3d. a pound.

The comparative failure of the beet crop, in some of the producing countries, gradually created a shortage of supply. Yet, under the convention, although Russia had an enormous surplus she was unable to absorb at home, she was prevented from exporting it, owing to her maximum export having been reached.

This led to a demand from the United Kingdom that the Russian surplus should be made available for export, but the other parties to the convention naturally objected, and only a certain amount was made free for a specific period.

It is to prevent the recurrence of this in any way, as well as in repudiation of any tendency to protection, that Mr. Asquith's government have determined to withdraw the United Kingdom from the convention. Notice of his, they have announced to Parliament their intention of giving, so that, from Sept. 1 of next year, the United Kingdom will have ceased to be a party to the international agreement.

**Beet Sugar Leaped Up**

The effect of the bounties was remarkable. The cultivation of beet sugar leaped up in an amazing way, though, whether it was profitable or not to the producers is another question. In an average year, from 1853-1855, the world's total production of sugar was 1,423,000 tons, of which 190,000 tons only were beet.

In a year, between 1871-1873, the total consumption had risen to 2,786,000 tons, of which the beet was 1,042,000 tons; while in 1886-1887 the total production had advanced to 5,187,000 tons, of which 2,433,000 tons were beet. In 1900, the total supply was 8,800,000 tons, of which 5,950,000 tons was beet.

The immediate effect of this extraordinary displacement in the relative production of cane and beet sugar was brought about by a bounty, which rose from £1 to £5 per ton.

In 1897 there sprang up in Germany and Austria, an additional bounty, known as a cartel. This cartel bounty was really a trust system, by which, under home protection, the sugar producers were able to charge so high a price in their own countries that they were able to dump their surplus in an unprotected country, at a rate far below the actual cost of production.

The consequence was that the price of sugar in the United Kingdom fell with such rapidity that cane-grown sugar was practically unable to hold its own, and, with a view to preventing its destruction, Mr. Balfour's government signed the convention arrived at by the Brussels conference, which abolished bounties and rendered impossible the cartel system, by limiting the difference between custom duty and excise duties. Simultaneously, an imperial grant of £250,000 was voted by Parliament to enable the sugar industry of the West Indies to tide over the period till the convention became effective.

The man chiefly responsible for the very serious.

## CHILDREN'S BIBLE SCHOOLS CLOSE

About 800 children are taking part this afternoon in the closing exercises of the Boston daily vacation Bible schools being held in the Dudley Street Baptist church. Of the 12 schools represented, the following have special numbers on the program: Morgan Memorial, Fields Corner, Uphams Corner, Cambridge, Mt. Holyoke, Somerville, Radcliffe, and Wellesley. Exhibits have been arranged in the auditorium representing the industrial work done in the schools in the present six weeks session. There is a display of hammocks, baskets, raffia, brass and art work.

The total enrollment of the schools this summer, which is the fourth season they have been held in Boston, has reached 3068. The total teaching force has been 48, most of the teachers being young men and women from the New England colleges.

## JOHN P. LEAHY ANSWERS SUIT

John P. Leahy, an attorney, has just filed in the supreme court an answer to the suit brought against him by Mary A. Lennox of Lynn, seeking to have him return 425 shares of General Electric stock or the value of the same. He was counsel for P. Lennox in proceedings of P. Lennox & Co., morocco dealers.

Mr. Leahy says he was employed by the plaintiff and her father and acted for them throughout extensive litigation growing out of the financial difficulties and expended large sums in their interest.

## FORDS REUNITE AT ISLAND PARK

Five members of the Ford Family Association, descendants of Charles Ford of Sou' Scituate, now Norwell, coming from all parts of Plymouth county, held a reunion at Island grove, Abington, yesterday. Election of officers was held and an elaborate program of entertainment was provided. The officers elected were: President, Henry C. Ford of Weymouth; vice-president, E. H. Ford of Brockton; secretary and treasurer, Francis Pratt of Rockland.

## MISSING SAILOR GREETED MATES

Good news awaited the arrival of the fishing schooner Elmer E. Gray, for when she reached T wharf today with her flag at half mast for James Pettipaw, who had strayed from the vessel in heavy weather, the first one to step on board was James himself. The schooner Washakie, Capt. Charles Nickerson, picked up Pettipaw a few hours after he was lost in the South channel last Monday and brought him to port late Wednesday afternoon.

## CARMEN'S UNION ADDS 40 MORE

At a meeting of the South Boston division of the street carmen's union Wednesday evening in Maynard hall, 40 new members were admitted. Dennis Shea spoke in approval of the way the men conducted themselves during the recent strike.

## KAISER IS HOST OF DR. BUTLER

NEW YORK—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was the Kaiser's guest at luncheon, says a message to the New York Sun.

## BOSTON CREDIT MEN ARE TO HOLD ANNUAL DINNER



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)

GEORGE C. MORTON

Business men from the city and suburbs are to attend the third annual shore dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association tonight at Nantasket Beach. Steamers for the trip will leave Rowe's wharf. Because the association has made great gains during the past year it is expected a large gathering will attend the dinner. Arrangements have been made by a committee consisting of William M. Morgan, chairman; Walter C. Mitchell and H. H. Nance.

The organization is affiliated with the National Credit Men's Association which has a membership of 15,000. No other organization covers a similar field and much has been accomplished in advocating and supporting legislation for the protection of the credit department.

The officers of the association include: President, George C. Morton; vice-presidents, Austin H. Decatur and Harry H. Humphrey; treasurer, Harry N. Milliken; secretary, Herbert A. Whiting.

## DEVICE ON ST. JOHNSBURY PROGRAM



Representation of final scene in Vermont town's pageant illuminates cover of book scheduling the three-day festival

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In regard to J. J. McDermott again winning the open championship of the United States, without in the least detracting from the merit of this performance for his score showed good steady golf, one cannot help wondering why a man who can win our championship twice failed even to qualify in the British. We are once more brought face to face with the question, Why are the transatlantic golfers, professional, amateur and ladies, better than we are?

I have said "transatlantic" because there are Massie and Gassian to be considered.

Because it is a question naturally galling to our pride is no reason why we should ignore it. That is merely adopting the tactics of the ostrich and leaves us less likely to improve our position than before, so we might just as well be frank about it, if we are ever to find the truth of the matter.

Every one knows that W. J. Travis is the only man from America who has beaten them and that he won by reason of his marvellous putting; even yet when his name is mentioned their thoughts go instinctively to that outstanding feature of his game and he comment is always the same: "A wonderful man on the green."

Charles Evans went over la: yea and we all know he won their affectionate regard, but though he was well to the fore and we are proud of him, he himself would be the first to acknowledge that there are a dozen there as good, and a number better than he, though they praise his iron play warmly.

Some of the lady golfers have gone over, and of them the opinion is that they are nearly all long drivers, but their showing in the championships has not been encouraging.

Turning to the reverse side of the medal (no pun intended) what have the British players done out here?

We have only to repeat the names: Vardon, Duncan, Hilton, Miss Rhona Adair and Miss Dorothy Campbell. It is not necessary to go into detail, we know only too well what they have done in a land foreign to themselves, so we cannot put our failures over there down; as entirely due to the difference in climate and courses for they had to face the same difficulties coming here, yet they won.

Time was when we solaced ourselves with the reflection that they learned the game as children and we didn't; but we cannot plead this any longer for we have a number of players who began golf early in their teens, if not younger. As for tournament experience, we have enough competitions in the year to make us hoary with experience in spite of our youth.

It is true, and acknowledged by many critics, that at Baltusrol the very long driver had too great an advantage in that drives of a length quite worthy of a championship frequently proved inadequate, and the consequent necessity to put everything possible into the tee shots took from the accuracy of the short game, placing those who had not great length at their command at a double disadvantage.

Making all allowances for this Miss Curtis could not have had she played in the form she did in Great Britain five years ago, long driver as she was, then. Her game has improved out of all recognition and against Miss Campbell her strongest point was consistency for her short approaches and putting, formerly her weaknesses, were on a par with the excellence of her long game.

If she went to Great Britain and played as she did in those last two matches at Baltusrol, which I was fortunate enough to see, she would have ten times more chance of distinguishing herself than on her previous visit, and nowhere would she meet with reader appreciation of the improvement in her game.

Here then is the answer to our question, proven by the defeat of a great British player by one of our own players. The transatlantic players are better than we are because they are more consistent from driver to putter. Another advantage this gives them is that they won.

"Climate," you say, "they can play all the year round." It may be true that some of us have not this advantage, but what of many of our well-known players who migrate like birds of passage: South in the winter; North in the summer? Of them it cannot be said that they have any golfless period in the year, and they play it under much more advantageous weather conditions down South than the British does in his short, dark and often foggy winter days playing half the time in rain. Not it is not the climate evidently. We have not found the answer yet.

It may come as a surprise to many that many of the best lady golfers in Great Britain do not play as many months in the year as we do in the Boston district. Miss Stella Temple, their silver medalist this year is a notable example of this. She golfs only in May, June, September and October, playing field hockey all winter and cricket in the summer. Miss Doris Chambers is one of many who give up golf altogether in July and August for tennis, and very few of them play at all in the winter months.

Temperament. Here we find a partial answer, for they certainly do concentrate on the matter in hand and they seldom know when they are beaten. But to offset this we have a kind of brilliancy; a power of playing better than our best at times as in Herrishoff's great fight against Hilton.

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# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## ST. PAUL'S EARNING PROSPECT FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR

Material Reduction in Operating Ratio or Large Increase in Gross Business Necessary for Company to Meet Dividend Requirements

With the railroad year only one month old, it is a little early, perhaps, to figure on the probable record of St. Paul in the year to June 30 next. Wall street, however, with its characteristic foresight, has already discounted a bumper wheat crop and a dividend of 6 per cent by advancing the stock to a 4.6 per cent basis.

What may be St. Paul's right to sell higher than such 6 per cent dividend payers as Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio, and practically as high as Southern Pacific, it is certainly not disclosed in earning prospects.

To make even 5 per cent for its \$15,000,000 common stock this year, St. Paul must either effect a material reduction in its operating ratio, or increase its gross by an amount which, even with dazzling crop prospects, seems almost beyond the realm of reason.

Consolidating St. Paul and the Puget Sound, and considering them as one system, St. Paul's charges in 1913 will amount to \$13,575,000. Add to this \$8,115,233 preferred dividends and \$5,817,000 common dividends (5 per cent), total requirements for the year approximate \$27,500,000. Other income will furnish \$4,000,000 of this amount, roughly leaving \$23,500,000 to be furnished by railroad operation.

In the year just closed the St. Paul system had receipts of \$79,255,355 and operated at a ratio, including taxes, of 77 per cent. With such a ratio this year, the company would have to earn gross of \$102,000,000, an increase of say \$23,000,000, or 29 per cent over the \$79,200,000 gross of 1912, to obtain \$23,500,000 net from operations.

The task ahead of St. Paul this year may be best pictured in the following tables. In order to earn its 5 per cent dividend, it must show:

Approximate An Inc over % Gross of 1912 of and  
On ratio of 1912 of and  
75% \$62,200,000 \$23,500,000  
50..... 58,000,000 19,000,000 24  
75..... 94,000,000 15,000,000 13  
74..... 96,500,000 11,300,000 13

It will be appreciated that a reduction of 4 per cent in operating ratio and a gain of \$11,300,000, or 13 per cent in gross is no ordinary achievement with the great transcontinental today. And even then, St. Paul would be merely earning its dividend. Thus it would complete four years in which every dollar of current income, properly creditable to income account, would have been divided.

To earn 6 per cent, the dividend-paying basis upon which the stock now sells, St. Paul must show:

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues slow of sale, with the market, reported dull but the tone is slightly firmer in sympathy with Savannah and the spot quotation is advanced to 42½ per cent.

Rosin—Round lots are not receiving much attention, but small parcels continue to move moderately into consuming channels, and the tone of the market is steady with quotations unchanged. The New York commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen. Sam. E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$7, E \$7.15, F \$7.35, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, WW \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—Trading continues slow and unimportant, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50/\$7.55 for tar and \$4.45 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 39½c. Sale 100, receipts 771, exports 114, stocks 30,740. Rosin—firm. Sales none, receipts 3722, exports 971, stocks 117,400. Prices: WW \$7.85, WG \$7.50, N \$7.20, M \$7, K \$6.85, I \$6.60, H \$6.60, G \$6.57½, F \$6.55, E \$6.50, D \$6.45, B \$6.30.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 31s 9d. Rosins, common, 18s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 31s 9d. American standard, quiet at 18s 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$0.15; spirits, machine steader at 38½c. Turpentine firm at \$2.10; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

## RECORD PIG IRON SALES

SHARON, Pa.—Sales of iron at Moshannon furnace the past few days established new records; in the last 10 days 125,000 tons changed hands. Ohio Iron & Steel Company of Youngstown sold 50,000 tons to Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; also 20,000 tons of gray forged to the same corporation.

## COTTON MILLS PROSPEROUS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Textile Bulletin has compiled returns from 768 cotton mills in southern states, all but 31 of which are in operation. Last year there were more than 100 idle. The industry has good prospects for a successful year ahead and many economies of production have been introduced. Several reorganizations have taken place to put mills affected in better financial condition.

## PRESIDENT SHONTS RESIGNS

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Toledo, St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company in this city, Theodore P. Shonts resigned as president and was succeeded by W. L. Ross, who is vice-president in charge of traffic. The change will become effective Sept. 1.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL SITUATION ARE ENCOURAGING

Outlook for Prices and Volume of Business Seldom Better From the Standpoint of the Manufacturers

## PREMIUMS ARE PAID

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The iron and steel situation could hardly develop more satisfactorily to the producer and the outlook has seldom been better, either for volume of business or for prices yielding a profit. The past week has established higher prices for pig iron, though the volume of buying was probably somewhat less than in the week preceding. In the finished material market it has accentuated the conditions of unparalleled operations at mills and of advancing prices on new business.

Indications of a record addition to the country's wealth in this year's crops make railroad buying more than ever the pivotal factor in the steel trade of the coming year, just added to 180,000 tons of rails reported last week are one lot of 25,000 tons and another of 15,000 tons placed for next year's delivery and other rail contracts are under negotiation.

It is stated that none of the rail orders for next year were included in the Steel Corporation's tonnage statement of July 31, showing about 160,000 tons more of unfilled orders than on June 30. It is still necessary to point out, however, in view of much current comment on the steel trade, that much the greater part of the business coming to the books of the steel companies represents specifications on old contracts. The most recent prices thus apply as yet to only a fractional part of the whole.

While a note has been sounded here and there against too rapid advances, steel manufacturers seem to be facing the prospect of higher prices with entire complacency. They consider that the various upward steps in the rebuilding of prices will only be compensation, and after many months, for the loss of profits on the past disastrous year.

Plates, structural shapes and bars are in the lines in which most of the reported offers of premiums have been made. Construction work that cannot wait has produced most of them. In a number of cases central western mills have declined premiums, working in small tonnages, where they could accept them, at current rates. The eastern plate trade is still conspicuous in the taking of premium business, the bonuses varying from \$2 to \$5 a ton. There are exceptions to the rule that 1.30c. Pittsburgh, for bars and 1.35c. for plates and shapes apply to small or moderate orders. Some larger contracts have been taken at these prices; and some large buyers have been able to do \$1 a ton better. Yet one case is known in which a buyer of bars paid 1.60c. at mill for 3000 tons to insure delivery this year.

As a rule steel manufacturers are not selling for next year's delivery apart from rails, but some late contracts with manufacturing buyers run into the first quarter of 1913. The confident talk of higher prices heard in some quarters takes little account of the fact that many buyers on the renewal of present contracts, must face \$5 a ton advance, taking the market as it stands.

Few Central Western steel works are in position to sell billets and sheet bars for the third quarter and demand for such deliveries has only been met at higher prices. A more acute scarcity has developed in the past week and as high as \$22.50 has been paid for billets and \$23.50 for sheet bars, Pittsburgh mill, while at Youngstown 50 cents higher has been secured.

Foundry pig iron has advanced sharply in the Chicago market, where furnaces are now quoting \$15.50 for foundry and malleable as against \$15 last week. Buffalo reports greater activity, with sales above 75,000 tons. Buffalo prices have ranged from \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 2X and large business was done at the former figure. Deliveries are running into 1913 in a good many cases, some sales having been made for the first half. A large Michigan consumer has closed for 20,000 tons, largely in the Cincinnati market.

In the St. Louis district one large interest, with plants there and elsewhere, has closed for about 35,000 tons of various descriptions of pig iron. Other inquiry there includes 5000 tons of foundry and 10,000 tons of malleable.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

Total reserves..... \$29,515,000 \$1,661,000  
Circulation..... 29,512,000 \$475,000  
Bank of England..... 1,000,000 1,000,000  
Other securities..... 34,141,000 528,000  
Other deposits..... 43,263,000 2,413,000  
Public deposits..... 16,532,000 \$264,000  
Government securities..... 13,982,000  
% res. to liabilities..... 49.30 1.00

\*Decrease.  
Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 40.80 per cent against 48.80 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 49.80 to 55.75 per cent last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £315,000,000 against £287,460,000 last week and £287,080,000 in this week last year.

## GOOD SHOWING FOR EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.

Probably Has Earned Sixteen Per Cent on Outstanding Capital Stock in Twelve Months—High State of Operating Efficiency Maintained

Indications are that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston earned more than 18 per cent on its outstanding capital stock in the 12 months ended June 30 last. This compares with a little over 14½ per cent in the previous year and about 12½ per cent in the year previous to that. Gross earnings for the last fiscal year came pretty close to touching the \$6,000,000 mark, totaling about \$5,800,000, which is the largest volume of business ever handled by the company during the 12-month period.

It appears that the company, during the fiscal year just closed, maintained the highest state of operating efficiency ever enjoyed by the property, as the ratio of operating expenses to gross revenues was the lowest ever recorded, having been less than 41 per cent, as compared with over 42½ per cent in the year previous and about 44½ per cent in 1910. Gross earnings for the 12 months expanded more than \$320,000 over the year previous and the net gain was above \$400,000.

Below is the exhibit of gross revenues, operating ratio to gross revenues and percentage earned on outstanding stock for each of the last 11 years:

Year	Gross	Year	Gross	Year	Gross
1912 (est.)	\$8,340	1906	\$7,962	1911	\$7,550
1911	8,429	1905	7,221	1910	7,200
1910	8,432	1904	7,071	1909	7,071
1908	8,432	1903	7,071	1908	7,071
1907	7,592	1902	6,966	1907	6,966

\*Includes Puget Sound.

St. Paul's income position becomes all the more serious when the fact is kept in mind that the company has been distributing considerably more in dividends during the past few years than it could legitimately say it had earned. Throwing out all intercompany transactions, between St. Paul proper and Puget Sound, the system's true earnings for common stock in 1910 may be put down at approximately \$8,700,000, or about \$600,000 in excess of the 7 per cent dividend paid that year.

In the following year, another series of intercompany transactions served to show a surplus after dividends; but a careful analysis of income account forces the conclusion that only \$6,124,300 was earned to pay \$8,116,200 in common share dividends. Now in 1912, the estimated balance may be arrived at of \$2,100,000 with which to pay dividends in that year of \$6,980,000 or 6 per cent.

It is to be noted that the company has gradually increased its earnings on outstanding capital stock from year to year until the present percentage was shown earned during last fiscal period. At the same time there has been a tendency toward lower operating ratios to gross revenues, indicating that the management had operations of the property well in hand.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed the company's gross earnings were not quite up to the showings made in many of the previous months of the year, although the totals for April, May and June were well above those of the early months, such as July and August of a year ago. In view of the fact that the June earnings recorded improvement over the corresponding month a year ago, it is expected that

The balance sheet of the company has not as yet appeared. According to the 1911 balance sheet the cost position of the company was not entirely satisfactory, but with the proposed new issue of stock allowed this condition will be corrected.

## THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

DIRECTORS  
C. H. W. FOSTER, Pres.  
EDWARD C. COOPER, Vice-Pres.  
W. S. CRANE, M. Vice-Pres.  
ALEXANDER H. LADD  
GEORGE W. CROCKER  
GEORGE W. COBB  
WM. H. STICKNEY,  
Cashier

which are worthy of consideration. It is owned entirely and managed by a few men, who give to it daily attention—yet it never loans to its Directors, nor can it loan more than \$20,000 to any one person or firm. For these reasons it has no attractions for promoting or speculative accounting which must be carried in times of financial trouble. It is independent in fact and spirit. Its affairs and its premises are concentrated, and on that account its Directors can have a more intimate knowledge of all its matters, and its officials can be more available for information and advice, and its statements can be at the better disposal of those who would investigate its policy and credit.

## PULLMAN EARNINGS ESTABLISH RECORD FIGURES FOR YEAR

It is understood that gross earnings of Pullman for its fiscal year to July 31 established a record figure and possibly net profits as well. The percentage earned on the \$120,000,000 stock will be less than in some former years, for the reason that when 14.7 per cent was earned in 1906, for example, the company had only \$74,000,000 stock outstanding, two stock dividends having been paid in the six-year interval.

Based on the present outstanding capital stock the company in the 10 years ended June 30 last earned an average rate of around 10 per cent, an exhibit worthy of note. During this time a very liberal sum has been paid to stockholders in the form of dividends. Gross earnings in the meantime have been more than doubled and the indications are that there will be a continuance of favorable operating results in the future. The territory served by the company is growing satisfactorily and each succeeding year should develop additional demands on the company.

The company petitioned the gas and electric light commission during the year to increase its capital stock by 26,007 shares to be offered to the stockholders at \$21.50 per share on the ratio of one share of new stock for each six shares of old stock held. Valuable rights will accrue to the present stockholders if this permission is granted.

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# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## EDUCATION IN INDIA SPREADING AND GOAL AIMED AT IS GREAT

House of Commons Is Told of Tranquillity Apparent and of Expanding Revenue Allowing Debt Reduction

### REVIEW IS BROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A speech of considerable interest was made by Mr. Montagu, under-secretary of state for India, when introducing the Indian budget recently in the House of Commons.

After referring to the successful conclusion of the Ahar expedition and the welcome extended to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress throughout the length and breadth of India, Mr. Montagu explained that there was growing up in India a caste of British made and growth, the caste of educated Indians which included members of all the castes of India, a caste discussing the affairs of the nation in English.

With regard to the administrative results of the King's visit he felt that the changes introduced were popular everywhere with the exception of Calcutta, and that they had introduced satisfaction and tranquillity. There was reason, moreover, to hope and believe that the isolated though important misgivings of the commercial community of Calcutta would be found to be without foundation.

With regard to the financial position of India they had two years to consider, 1911-12 in review and 1912-13 in prospect. The former year had witnessed a great expansion of trade. The value of imports of merchandise was £29,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent, and of exports £15,000,000, an increase of 8 per cent. Both these figures were records.

### Increases Set Forth

The net imports of treasure amounted to £28,000,000, an increase of 32 per cent. Comparing the years 1901-02 and 1911-12, imports showed an increase of 70 per cent; exports an increase of 83 per cent, and imports of treasure an increase of 285 per cent. Railway receipts amounted to £1,720,000 in excess of the estimate, this result being due partly to the great expansion of trade and partly to the durbar traffic. There was an increase of £308,000 in the customs revenue, and £320,000 under the head of irrigation, the chief decrease being a net amount of £69,000 in land revenue, due to remissions and suspensions.

The excess of the revenue receipts over the estimate and the decrease on the estimate of expenditure, had combined to give a surplus of £4,848,000, which after deducting various sums for certain services left a little over £3,000,000 for the reduction of debt. The revenue of India for 1912-13 was estimated at £33,442,440, and the net expenditure at £51,964,140, giving a surplus of £1,478,300.

With regard to expenditure the largest increase in next year's budget would be £760,000 for education. The revenue from opium exported to China would shortly disappear and neither India nor Great Britain desired that it should continue. The cost of the new capital was estimated at £4,000,000, which it was proposed to provide partly by loan and partly out of revenue surpluses.

The one problem, continued Mr. Montagu, which was the keystone to progress and development of social conditions in India, was education. Referring to the increasing number of young Indians who came to England to benefit by its educational facilities, he said that while they were here it was the duty of the English people to welcome and help them to the best of their ability. Those who showed them hospitality were doing a great imperial work.

### Effects Long Felt

He reminded English undergraduates in particular that among those who came to the English universities were the future administrators of India and any isolation or rude treatment meted out to them would produce its ill effects long after those responsible had repented of the carelessness which had allowed such treatment to be given. He went on to refer to the difficulties which young Indians encountered in their efforts to acquire commercial training in England, and pointed out that if they could not learn their business from the British manufacturers they would go abroad to acquire knowledge, with the result that when they returned to India they might send their orders to foreigners to the exclusion of British manufacturers.

Mr. Montagu then turned to the question of education in India and pointed out the difficulties encountered in the matter of primary education by reason of the scattered nature of the population, over 90 per cent of which lived in small villages. Universal and free education in India, he said, must come, but the time was not yet ripe for introducing such a revolution.

During the last 10 years there had been an increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of schools and 44.4 per cent in the number of scholars, and today 4,500,000 boys and 700,000 girls were re-

## TOTAL INDIAN TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1911-12 EXPANDS 8 PER CENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The review of the trade of India for the year 1911-12 has just been issued, and affords much interesting reading.

On the whole the year was a good one, and the total trade expanded 8 per cent from £226,000,000 to £244,000,000, to which figures imports contributed £92,380,000 and exports £151,830,000.

Of the exports £65,640,000 represented raw materials and unmanufactured articles, of which raw cotton, seeds and raw jute accounted for £19,750,000, £17,960,000 and £16,010,000, respectively.

Amongst articles of food, which account for £46,210,000, rice represented £19,370,000, showing an increase of £7,500,000 on the figures of two years ago, and wheat, wheat flour and grains represented £14,920,000.

Jute goods valued at £10,670,000 were the chief contributor to the total of £23,500,000, representing manufactures, while cotton goods worth £6,520,000 accounted for the major portion of the balance.

Cotton goods, as always, formed the vast bulk of the imports, and the value of this section stood at £33,040,000, this showing an increase over 1910-11 of £3,150,000. Next in importance come iron and steel goods, representing £17,710,000, while food stuffs yielded a total of £13,380,000.

Although these figures are small, in view of the fact that the population amounts to 300,000,000, still the rate of progression compares well with that of the other principal countries of the world.

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With regard to expenditure the largest increase in next year's budget would be £760,000 for education. The revenue from opium exported to China would shortly disappear and neither India nor Great Britain desired that it should continue. The cost of the new capital was estimated at £4,000,000, which it was proposed to provide partly by loan and partly out of revenue surpluses.

The one problem, continued Mr. Montagu, which was the keystone to progress and development of social conditions in India, was education. Referring to the increasing number of young Indians who came to England to benefit by its educational facilities, he said that while they were here it was the duty of the English people to welcome and help them to the best of their ability. Those who showed them hospitality were doing a great imperial work.

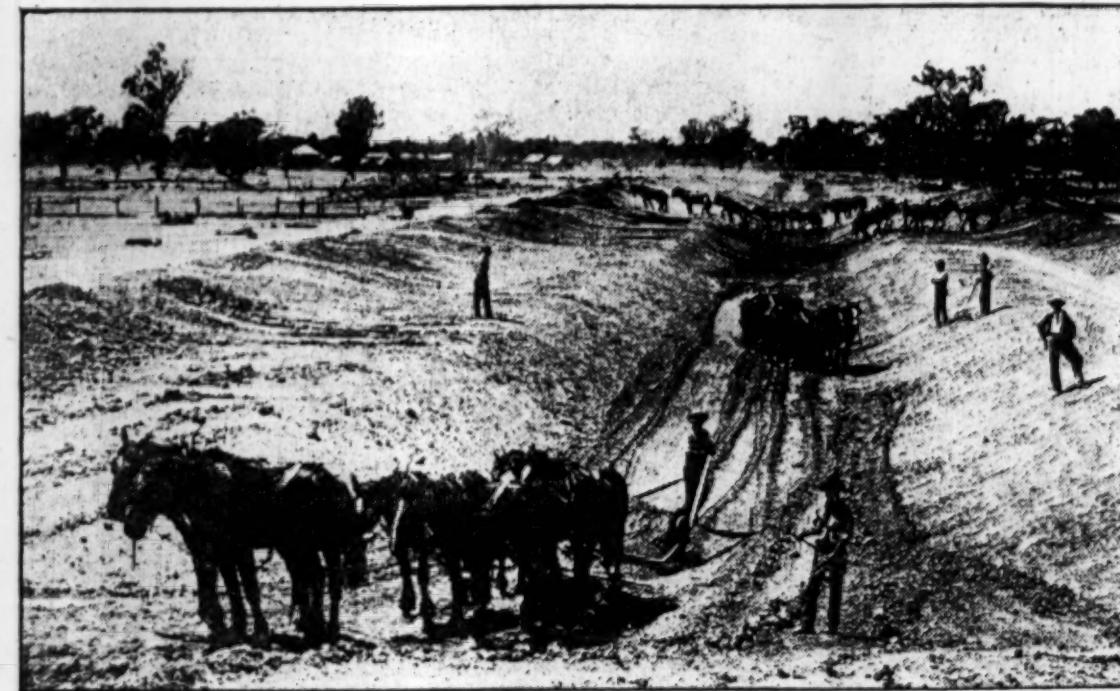
### Effects Long Felt

He reminded English undergraduates in particular that among those who came to the English universities were the future administrators of India and any isolation or rude treatment meted out to them would produce its ill effects long after those responsible had repented of the carelessness which had allowed such treatment to be given. He went on to refer to the difficulties which young Indians encountered in their efforts to acquire commercial training in England, and pointed out that if they could not learn their business from the British manufacturers they would go abroad to acquire knowledge, with the result that when they returned to India they might send their orders to foreigners to the exclusion of British manufacturers.

Mr. Montagu then turned to the question of education in India and pointed out the difficulties encountered in the matter of primary education by reason of the scattered nature of the population, over 90 per cent of which lived in small villages. Universal and free education in India, he said, must come, but the time was not yet ripe for introducing such a revolution.

During the last 10 years there had been an increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of schools and 44.4 per cent in the number of scholars, and today 4,500,000 boys and 700,000 girls were re-

## ALLOTMENTS ON IRRIGATED LAND MARK EPOCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES



(Reproduced by permission of the Agent-General for New South Wales)

Teams are seen at work upon portion of section of great Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme in Australian state

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Parliament was opened recently by the Governor, Lord Chelmsford, who referred to the great Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme and declared that the first allotment of farms in the area affected marked an

epoch in the agricultural development of the interior of the state.

It was the government's intention, he added, to proceed as rapidly as possible with works that would distribute the water over the whole 300,000 acres of irrigable land within the area, and to arrange for the settlement thereon of thousands of families under conditions which would practically remove any possibility of failure.

His lordship concluded by pointing out that legislation would be introduced dealing with the housing question and providing for an increase in the salaries of members of the Legislature.

The financial year lately terminated had,

he continued, shown a substantial surplus, and no difficulty had been experienced in obtaining loans for the financing of the active policy of public works which had been initiated 18 months previously.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## WHERE "COLONEL BOGEY" HAILS FROM

THE history of that eminent though imaginary gentleman, Colonel Bogey, familiar to every golfer, who, whatever links he may visit, is almost sure to find him, is yet another interesting proof of how a chance witicism or careless jest may be the origin of a term universally adopted, writes an English correspondent.

Though golf is preeminently Scotch game, though for long its home was to be found north of the Tweed alone, and though its rules and regulations are everywhere those of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, yet the bogey system as it is called, has its birthplace in England and it is only this year that St. Andrews has decided to recognize its existence. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, a ground score was evolved in Coventry by taking the average number of strokes, for each hole, of

a good player, as a basis for competition. For some time this went by the name of the ground score, and it was not until the members of the Coventry Club visited Great Yarmouth that any effort was made to extend the system.

The members of the Yarmouth Golf Club approved and accepted the ground score and their honorary secretary, Dr. Browne, became one of its most ardent advocates. Golfing one day with a friend, it was agreed that instead of playing against the ground score. About this time, a song was being sung at the Gaiety theater and was to be heard everywhere. The refrain ran thus:

"Hush! Hush! Hush!  
Here comes the bogey man!  
So hide your head beneath the clothes,  
He'll catch you if he can!"

It suddenly occurred to one of the

players that he was being "caught" by the ground score and the words flashed across his thought, "He'll catch you if he can!"

"Why," he said to Dr. Browne, "this player of yours is a regular bogey man!"

Dr. Browne was delighted. "We'll call him that!" he declared and from that moment Bogey was established and his name adopted by the Yarmouth Club.

Some time later, Dr. Browne visiting the United Service Club in Hampshire, informed his hosts that he had brought a friend with him, a good though not a brilliant golfer who might always be counted on to play a steady game. He requested that his name might be enrolled as an honorary member of the club. He then proceeded to explain the bogey system to his friends. They welcomed Bogey with much cordiality and decided there and then to work out a score for that course and play against him.

"One moment," said Captain Vidal, one of their members, as they were about to start. "Gentlemen, we must proceed in the proper service way. Every member of this club has a service rank—our new member who never makes a mistake ought surely to be a commanding officer. He must be a colonel!" He then saluted the imaginary guest. "Colonel Bogey, we are delighted to find you on the links, sir!"

## IN DEFENSE OF THE CLASSICS

SINCE the study of language is essential, the language in the curriculum should be useful, says a writer in a recent magazine. English, German and French are quite as difficult as Latin and Greek; and their literature is sufficiently inspiring. Neither the "Iliad" nor the "Eneid" is superior to "Paradise Lost" or to the "Inferno."

Commenting on these statements the New York Nation observes that no classicist is likely to come short of the critic's admiration for Dante and Milton; and any classicist may ask him the pertinent question, Where would Dante and Milton be without the classics, and what modern reader can appreciate them at all without knowledge of the classics? Their poetry is an outgrowth from the rich soil of Graeco-Roman culture; it is fed by the streams of Virgil and Plato and many another ancient spring of inspiration; and it cannot be transplanted.

Translation, we are told, will suffice to give acquaintance with ancient literature, at least; but how much more true this is of modern literature! English versions of French and German classics are far more satisfactory than translations from Greek and Latin, because modern modes of thought and expression, and modern verse-forms, have much in common; whereas no ancient poet has been rendered in a way to satisfy those who

## Approach to Masterpieces

One must approach the study of art with an open mind. The right attitude is, "I want to know what is beautiful; that I may learn to enjoy it to the full." At the very outset one must learn to discriminate between what he likes and what is good. While there is no accounting for tastes, there is no dodging the eternal laws of fine art. My likes and dislikes are determined by . . . personal idiosyncrasies, but my appreciation of beauty depends not alone upon my sensibilities. My intellect is involved. My appreciation may therefore be cultivated. I may grow in my power. A great painting, a great piece of sculpture, a masterpiece of architecture or of music cannot be appreciated at first glance, any more than one can appreciate Plato's "Republic," or the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, or Goethe's "Faust" by reading it once. Dr. William T. Harris used to say of Hegel's "Philosophy of Fine Art," "That is the sort of book that yields the juices at about the thirteenth reading." The masterpieces are all the works of masterly intelligence . . . and they yield their fullest satisfactions to those who approach them not only with desire but with an open and attentive mind.—Henry Turner Bailey in Chautauquan.

## Serenity

So much happens to distract and irritate us that if we only learn from nature one thing—and that is to be calm and steady—we have acquired a valuable lesson. Without haste and without rest the universe moves along its prescribed path. There is no speech nor language, but the silent stars shed their peace upon us as they have been doing for millions past. There is something quieting in a big mountain, something soothing in the music of a brook.—Howard A. Turner Bailey in Chautauquan.

**He who puts his hand to the plow,"** screamed the cross-roads orator, "must not turn back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of a furrow?" asked the auditor in the blue jean overalls.—Youths Companian.

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief;  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amherst House, Norfolk St., London.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Singing Crickets of Japan

The singing crickets of Japan and their little cages of split bamboo, so typical of the taste and care of Japanese handicraft, form a curious and altogether novel attraction at the London zoo. In watching the crickets, it is perceived that their "song" is the result of the rubbing of the surface of one wing against a projected ridge on the other, when the anterior wings are vertical and vibrating. The "song" is quite in contrast to that of the grasshopper or the common cricket, being not abrupt but melodious and continued. While the insect sings he also dances; the dance resembling nothing more than a series of attempted somersaults. In the insect house is also an exhibit of jumping beans from Mexico and leaf insects from Ceylon.

## He Knew How to Sew

A little city lad visited a farm. Hearing his uncle remark that this morning he would sow wheat, the boy asked his aunt for a suitable needle and thread. "I can do kindergarten sewing," he explained, gravely, "and I want to help Uncle John sow wheat."—Buffalo Commercial.

## Picture Puzzle



Another word for eccentric.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Cook oil.

A recent census showed 45 languages spoken in the Canal Zone—Everybody's Magazine.

## FACTORY CITY IN NEW JERSEY



COMING INTO PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., has a proud distinction in that it claims to have been founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1791 to begin the industrial independence of the United States. Northern New Jersey is a great natural park, interwoven with good roads. The beautiful hills all round Paterson are within five minutes' trip on the trolley lines. The picture shows one point of entrance into the suburbs of the city, with an imposing residence set on the hill and the bushy banks of the Passaic river reflected in the water. The river has a fall of 50 feet in the center of the city. It is famous for boating and its banks afford delightful pleasure grounds.

## FULFILMENT NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE history of humanity is largely a record of mankind's attempt to reach that measure of freedom and peace to which they have instinctively felt themselves entitled. Hope has been misplaced and ambitions misguided, but inborn faith in the inevitability of right has still inspired the seer and the prophet to discern the eternal good and to lead others in the ceaseless quest of perfection.

Today the world is awakening to the fact that whatever of good there is in store for man under the government of a wise and benevolent creator is indeed, in no way, conditional upon time or the evil occurrence termed death, but is ready here and now for present adoption. It is no longer deemed intelligent to question the possibility of invention or discovery in the material realm. In the light of reason it is being maintained that it is only proper that man should understand that which should make him wholly and unchangeably free. This is

even more true in the realm of religious thought, wherein men are reminded of the promises of infinite import to mankind, voiced by those heroic figures whose writings are preserved in the Old and New Testaments. Here, also, the demand is uppermost that even after his personal presence was no longer with them, the "Spirit of truth" or the divine Comforter would reassure them, with signs following, of the ever-present, the protection, and the bounty of God, who is Love.

To meet the demand for present realization of good the teachings of Christian Science have come to mankind. Through these teachings the world is again reminded, and in a thoroughly practical way, that the salvation declared by Christ Jesus includes all and far more than the dearest desires of each human heart; that the simple way of its present attainment is now after them through a knowledge of God, whom Jesus so clearly described and interpreted to man. The work of the Master was that of divine wisdom and times, indicating that humanity is surely awakening to the way of right attainment.

To all men alike, whatever their past or present mode of life, the message with which John the Baptist heralded the appearing of the Messiah: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." It likewise began the public declarations of the Master himself. It has apparently taken mortals a long time to read this message aright and to turn sufficiently from the objects of material sense to think at all from its basis, but "today is the day of salvation." At the present time there is truly evident discernment of the truth, to which the life of the Master bore witness, and to which the eyes of thinking humanity have ever been longingly directed.

The teaching that all good is really already fulfilled and is present in not new. It constituted the message with which John the Baptist heralded the appearing of the Messiah: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." It likewise began the public declarations of the Master himself. It has apparently taken mortals a long time to read this message aright and to turn sufficiently from the objects of material sense to think at all from its basis, but "today is the day of salvation." At the present time there is truly evident discernment of the truth, to which the life of the Master bore witness, and to which the eyes of thinking humanity have ever been longingly directed.

It is a very simple process this one of fulfillment, so simple, indeed, that the Great Teacher said a child could most readily perceive it. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the allness of God, good, and that is the unrelenting, the all-powerful, of evil. The child is unburdened with that material triviality and superficiality which so belies the matured vision, but purity of heart is never beyond the reach of sincere desire and those who but touch the hem of the Christ idea and learn to doubt evil at its appearance will rise into realms of freedom foretold by prophet and apostle. "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

It is in vain that mortals have endeavored to bring the goodness of God closer to themselves or to influence Deity to be more loving than He is. The process of fulfillment is one of realization.

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## IMPORTANT YALE COLLECTION

IT IS odd that such an exceptional collection as that of James Jackson Jarvis, in the galleries of the Yale art school should have received so little attention, says a writer in Scribner's. Mr. Jarvis' collection was first exhibited in the Yale school of fine arts in 1867, where it has since remained. It has been several times mentioned in the Burlington Magazine and by various English critics, but Mr. Jarvis' own countrymen have given it scant heed.

Collected during the owner's long residence in Italy, it stood for several years the severe test of connoisseurship in Florence. It was, unfortunately, brought to America in the early sixties, a period when appreciation of the beautiful appears to have been lacking, though Charles Eliot Norton made an effort to secure its permanent location in Boston.

This does not purport to be a collection of masterpieces. It was Mr. Jarvis' intention to get together a series of pictures, that should, by characteristic specimens of the masters and schools, give an excellent opportunity for the study of early Italian art, and in this that prophet without honor has most exceptionally succeeded.

These paintings cover a period from the tenth century Byzantine triptych to the Venetian painters of the sixteenth century. Rarely, indeed, is such a comprehensive study of Italian art to be found outside of the great European

galleries. Many of these paintings have the support of documentary evidence, but aside from any discussion of the authenticity of this or that picture, the collection, as a whole, shows a remarkable knowledge and judgment in selection. It is extraordinary that such a representative collection could have been made at so late a date and most fortunate that it should have been made before the law prohibiting the removal of old masters from Italy.

## Carreno and MacDowell

Teresa Carreno, the eminent Venezuelan pianist, gave 87 recitals the past season, the last of them having been at the lower Rhine music festival at Aix-la-Chapelle. Her summer home is in the Bavarian highlands. Mme. Carreno's name will be mentioned in the annals of music as that of one of the foremost pianists of her time; as the composer of the Venezuelan national hymn; and as the first teacher of America's greatest composer, Edward MacDowell, as well as the missionary who has done more than any one else to make his music famous in European countries.—Argonaut.

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Seneca.

"Christian Science presents unfoldment, not accretion" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 68). God, eternal and unchangeable good, only awaits mental recognition and adoption. "As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us," sang the psalmist. Those who would complete their redemption and attain Truth, filling all space and constituting all law, is surely dawning upon the world and mankind are beginning to appreciate the practical value of the healing of Jesus who through his knowledge of the truth rose above and utterly destroyed the misconceptions of the human thought which were manifested as sickness, sin and death.

The teaching that all good is really already fulfilled and is present in not new. It constituted the message with which John the Baptist heralded the appearing of the Messiah: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." It likewise began the public declarations of the Master himself. It has apparently taken mortals a long time to read this message aright and to turn sufficiently from the objects of material sense to think at all from its basis, but "today is the day of salvation." At the present time there is truly evident discernment of the truth, to which the life of the Master bore witness, and to which the eyes of thinking humanity have ever been longingly directed.

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Christianity is not only concrete but historic; and some day, when the way of abstraction has been abandoned for that way of vital knowledge, which is the path of the prophets, the saints, and the artists, it will again set the imagination afame.—Hamilton Wright Mabie in "The American Commonwealth."

Firmness, common sense, and most of all, honesty, an honesty above all suspicion of personal interest, are the qualities which the country chiefly needs in its chief magistrate.—James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth."

True Imagery

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 15, 1912

### Colombian Railroads

WHILE the reformed agreement between the Colombian government and the English concern building the Great Northern Central Railway from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga awaits ratification, there seems to be no question as to its eminently favorable modifications, from the Colombian point of view, reported in the Monitor. The Puerto Wilches railroad, with its eventual prolongation, by utilization of the Colombian Northern, to the capital of the republic, is the first of three projects considered indispensable for the opening and development of the country's resources. The second is the prolongation of the Girardot railroad to Ibagué, eventually to connect Bogotá, the capital, with the Pacific ocean at Buenaventura, by a junction with the Pacific railway, now almost completed from that port to Cali. The third is the extension of the Cucuta railroad on the Venezuelan border to the Magdalena river, to be linked up in the natural course of developments with the other lines. This last project possesses considerable strategic significance as it is probable that had it originally been carried out the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela would have been settled long ago and to the satisfaction of the former country.

While these various projects loom large to Colombians, it would seem that, from the viewpoint of general South American development through the Panama canal, some of the minor railroad schemes of Colombia are of a larger significance. Thus the future Pan-American railroad is not concerned with traffic on or parallel to the Magdalena river, but will rather follow the Cauca valley and take in the projected lines between Cali and Antioquia and between the latter city and the Atrato river and the Gulf of Urabá. As a feeder to the Pan-American, the line which is to connect the Cauca with Amaga and Medellin, and thence by the Puerto Berrio railroad under construction, with the Magdalena river, will give the first commercial city of the republic its logical place in Pan-American traffic, heading it directly toward the Panama canal. Further, the proposed line from Pasto, Colombia's military base for operations in the upper Amazon, the Putumayo and Caquetá river regions, to the port of Tumaco on the Pacific, has acquired especial interest through the rival contentions of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia for the "black gold," the rubber treasures of the upper Amazon. With Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and even Ecuador reaching into the jungle by projected railroads, besides river steamers, cart-roads and wireless telegraphy, Colombia cannot afford to lag behind on penalty of seeing her already reduced Amazonian patrimony pass altogether into other hands. Her renewed activity, however, of which Lima, the capital of her rival, hears according to a recent despatch in the Monitor, points to a full realization of the issue.

### Nova Scotia's Celebration

INTEREST in the celebration which the province of Nova Scotia is holding this week is more than provincial. Historically considered the colony has profound interest for the student of British imperial evolution, for the deliver into early New England's relations with both the French and British, and also for the thousands of emigrants from the colony now resident in New England. The mutations of the emotions toward New England that successively have swept over this oldest province of Britain have been many and dramatic; but amity has now ruled for so long a time that the earlier strife are well nigh forgotten save by students of history. These students are now the freer to dwell upon those aspects of both the free and the forced migrations in which is found naught but credit to pioneers and loyalists. Nova Scotia also is interesting because there has been fought out there, on a small scale, a battle of popular rights against privilege. The latter was caused by a reaction that in turn was based on the excesses of fighters for liberty in New England. The progressive movement led by Samuel Adams had its reflex conservative influence in the colony to which an earlier Harvard graduate, Jonathan Belcher, had given a distinctly democratic caste; and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that revolt came and put an end to privilege.

### New Orleans and Commission Government

THE last session of the Louisiana Legislature enacted a law providing for commission government in New Orleans. This measure does not become operative, however, until it shall have been accepted by a majority of the voters of the municipality concerned. Aug. 26 has been fixed as the day on which the voters of the Crescent city shall decide whether they shall adopt the new form of local government or cling to that under which the affairs of the municipality have been administered for over a century. There is practically but one political party in Louisiana or New Orleans, but on many issues the Democracy is divided into two factions. In the present case, both factions have pledged their support to the new law. Strange to say, the attitude of the political elements and leaders is ostensibly so favorable that the friends of commission government are exercised lest the consequent public apathy may result in the defeat of the measure at the polls.

Under the surface, it is alleged, there is bitter opposition in political circles to the change. This could not safely be given public expression, because the moment it was felt that the plan was menaced the people would rush to its support. The Picayune sums the situation up in these lines: "The main danger is that the voters may assume that, there being no opposition to the commission measure, it will not be necessary to take the trouble to go to the polls and vote. On anything like a full vote there would be no reason for apprehension as to the adoption of the commission bill, but should the vote be light, any sort of organized opposition, particularly should it be kept secret, might prove dangerous."

Now that the alarm has been sounded, it is safe to predict that the friends of commission government will turn out in goodly numbers, and that the law will be approved. This will be a most important stride for the commission movement. New Orleans is the

fifteenth city of the country in point of population. It is one of the oldest and most conservative of American cities. In taking this departure it will be moved by causes and impulses that are dissimilar in the main to those that have influenced many of the other communities that have adopted commission government. Its electorate is quite different from most of them; its problems are, generally speaking, peculiar to itself. The people of New Orleans, however, have long been considering the change, and mature thought convinced them that the simpler form of local government would conduce to the advancement of the progressive policies that have characterized the community in recent years. Under commission government, it is hoped, many obstructions to municipal enterprise that have arisen under the present system will be overcome. The country will hear with interest the result of the election toward the close of the month, and watch with even greater interest the progress of New Orleans if it adopts the new regime.

### The Sugar Convention

THE fact that the government of the United Kingdom has given notice to the signatories of the sugar convention of its intention to denounce that treaty on the expiration of it in September, 1913, is proof that, so far as free trade is concerned, the present cabinet has the courage of its opinions. The sugar convention was designed by Mr. Chamberlain, during the first ministry of Mr. Balfour, to save the sugar trade of the British West Indies, by limiting the importation of beet sugar into the United Kingdom. Renewed by one Liberal government, during a moment of political stress upon the continent, it has now been denounced by another, with the full consent of the party.

It is difficult to say what the convention may or may not have achieved, in the purpose for which it was conceived. It is easy enough to object that it has sent up the cost of sugar. That, of course, is the price its godfathers were ready to pay for insuring the stability of the trade of an integral portion of the empire. It is still easier to say that it has done nothing material to increase the volume of the export of cane sugar from the West Indies. But there is nothing to show that, if the bounty system had been allowed to continue unchecked, there would have been any West India sugar trade left to protect. The advantages or disadvantages of the system will hardly be measured in this way.

It hardly needed the acumen of a writer like Terence to inform us, "Quot homines, tot sententiae; suus cuique mos." The human mind commonly sees what it wishes, and the center of gravity of a national policy is not to be found in the testing of legislation by the superficial method of an appeal to the cupidity of an electorate. The idea that one man can be prosperous only at the expense of another, is not a sound deduction in respect of individuals, and even less of nations. It is true that no human policy can be said to be entirely scientific, but there are some human policies which approximate more nearly than others to the sermon on the mount. That test, from a practical point of view, is an eminently safe one. The nation which acts upon it most fearlessly will be found to have built its destinies upon a rock.

As we have repeatedly intimated, the presidential campaign now being fought is to have as one of its many distinguishing features the more general and organized participation of women. They will act as contributors to party treasuries, as speakers at formal and informal gatherings of voters, as members of national, state and local supervisory committees, and as voters. It was inevitable, with the Progressive party's record as it is, and with the Democratic party organizing women in a league for furthering the Wilson candidacy, that the Republican managers should decide to become active in like manner, if not to the same degree as their rivals. Hence the naming of a group of women who will have charge of a bureau of speakers to women, and who in other ways will induce women to support the Taft candidacy. It will not be the first time that this party has had a measure of aid from women as speakers. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster shared in many campaigns, discussing fiscal as well as ethical aspects of the controversies then dominant. Now a time has come when the influence of woman is to be utilized in a greater variety of ways, on the social side more after the British woman's example, as a good angel pledging funds—and many an American woman is rich—and last but not least, as a voter in sections of the United States where political and social conditions are exceptionally fluid and subject to change.

The process of induction into more active share in practical politics will inevitably moderate the radicalism of many women, as they find how largely it is a matter of compromise. Not the least significant aspect of the invasion of the modern political world by militant women is the far-reaching effect it is bound to have upon the doctrinaire idealism hitherto so characteristic of her. She in turn may make civics more idealistic; but doubtless she will have to give as well as take, surrender as well as grasp, be content with half a loaf, and "fall to rise again." Jane Addams as a partisan "progressive" cannot be as hard and fast a reformer as she is when managing Hull house or attending a charities and corrections convention.

### Cooperative Buying

DRIVEN by grim economic needs, the Jewish housekeepers of Boston's wards and suburbs have ignored the covert and open opposition of rabbis and shopkeepers and have forced setting up of meat shops in which, through cooperative methods, sharers in the enterprise can manage to live at less expense. Both because of the challenge to orthodoxy implied in the revolt and also because of assumption of control by women, rather than by men, the incident has been unusually significant. Now it is announced that the bank clerks of the city, several hundred in number, are about to organize and cooperate in securing household supplies for homes that are feeling the disparity between present salaries and food-costs. The swift, favorable response to the first intimation of the project would seem to indicate that it will be carried out. For, given the desire, such a constituency of cooperators may be counted upon to manage the fiscal side of it admirably.

ANYBODY who wishes to help the political parties to be independent of Big Business may send in his modest contribution to the party treasurer. Postage stamps are always welcome.

FIVE HUNDRED apple dealers have been holding a convention in Chicago, not with any idea of nominating a presidential ticket, but with the purpose of inquiring generally into the condition and the prospects of their industry. One of the first and most encouraging points brought out in discussion was the fact that this is the best year for apples the country has seen since 1887. The crop is, and is going to be, even in the most backward districts, uniformly good, and it will approximate 40,000,000 bushels. Prices are high, and, notwithstanding the increased yield, are likely to be higher. This, strictly speaking, is not an apple-eating country. Apples are not eaten in the raw in the United States as they are elsewhere. If orchardists were solely dependent upon home consumption, the surplus would so cheapen the crop as to make it practically worthless. Europe, and especially the northern countries of Europe, are ready to take at reasonable prices all the American apples that can be spared for export.

Notwithstanding that Americans do not eat apples as do the people of other countries, they consume a large part of the domestic crop; consequently there is never a surplus large enough to meet the foreign demand. If Americans did eat apples as do Europeans, there would be no surplus at all. Advantage is not taken of the opportunity open to the American orchardist. California and Oregon and Washington, and the Ozark district of Missouri, and northern New York, and some other districts, are doing their part very creditably in the line of apple culture, but it is quite within the possibilities that a single one of the apple states, if cultivated to the extent of its capacity, could produce a crop of apples equal to the present apple production of the whole country.

One of the great defects in American apple culture is that it is regarded generally rather in the light of a pleasure than a business. It is usually a mere incident to country life. The orchard, as a rule, is but a small patch of the farm area. If corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, or any of the regular crops, were regarded in the same light as the apple crop, there would not be enough of any of them grown on the average farm to make marketing worth while. Apples are profitable where apple culture is a specialty; where apples enough are grown to warrant the attention that is bestowed upon the harvesting and threshing and shipping of the cereals. Commission men, shippers, exporters, can afford to pay big prices for the crop of a fifty or a hundred or a 500-acre orchard, where they would not be justified, on business grounds, in turning around to look at an orchard of a dozen trees or so.

Apples grow over the greater part of the area of continental America. Where the conditions are favorable they grow with comparatively little attention. They are a hardy crop. They find a constant market. Those who are engaged in apple raising on a considerable scale make it pay handsomely. One of the main objects of the convention of apple men was to bring before the country the opportunities which the industry holds open. There is not the slightest danger of overcrowding this field. East and West good apple-growing land is in the market and may be purchased on easy terms. But apple raising, considered as a business, is not worth the time that must be given to the growth of an orchard unless the purpose is to go into it on a scale that will merit the attention of wholesale shippers and exporters.

PUFFS, in hair dressing, pastry, and politics, are to be much in vogue this fall. There will also be crimp and curls.

OF THE 12,000,000 rural school children, constituting a clear majority of the youth of school age in the United States, less than 25 per cent are completing their work in the grades. Our authority for this statement, and for some others equally as important, is Prof. E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of public instruction in Kansas. The rural school, he says, is the one laggard in the American educational procession. The ever-increasing trend of population toward the cities and the growing per cent of tenant farmers have had, he contends, a distinct and deterrent effect on the country schools. The teaching body he pronounces immature, lacking proper training; terms are too short; school buildings are poor and ill-equipped; supervision is inadequate; high school privileges are denied; the rural school attendance is decreasing.

Every count in this indictment of the rural school system has deep concern for the nation at large. If the cities and towns in the future, as in the past, are to be recruited from the country, then it is of the greatest moment that the standards that have obtained for generations in rural communities shall be maintained. It has not been the ornamental nor the higher education that has given the country boy an entree to standing and prestige in the financial, commercial and industrial world, but his uniformly careful training in the elementary grades. Usually he has come into the town and city thoroughly grounded in first principles, knowing without question the things he has been taught, equipped for the attainment of more knowledge, clear of head and clean of character, and he has been received into the activities of city life literally with open arms. The nation cannot afford to allow either the rural school or its product to deteriorate.

Professor Fairchild's statements, it is right to say, have been confirmed by other educators qualified to speak on the subject. There appears to be no doubt that the subject is crying for serious attention. A remarkable phase of the situation is that with increasing numbers of rural schools their efficiency has declined. At present the number of rural schools in the United States is placed at 300,000. In the great majority of these the teachers are only such as may be obtained at minimum salaries. Economy is practised in many of them to such a degree that they lack the crudest equipment.

There is always a remedy, and it is encouraging to learn that one has been found in this case and is being applied. It is consolidation. The 300,000 schools, it is claimed, may be reduced in number to 30,000, safely and profitably. Fewer schools and better teaching may be a solution for this problem, and many leading educators are at present engaged in urging that idea upon the states and the counties. Efficiency can everywhere be raised by eliminating those schools that are poorly attended, increasing the attendance in the remaining ones and supplying these with first-class instructors and all necessary facilities. State aid and even government aid may be necessary to bring about consolidation in many localities, but the importance of the reform is so urgent that it should not be delayed by lack of financial means.

### The Apple in National Convention

### Caring for Rural School Children